

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

Vol. XVI.—No. 590.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1874.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £3 2s.
per annum, Postage included.]**TIME TABLE FOR 1875.**

The Table showing the Arrivals and Departures of the Mails per P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes will be issued with our first number in January. Free to Subscribers, 1s. to non-Subscribers.

Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Dec. 19.
JAPAN —Yokohama	Sept. 11	Oct. 29	Nov. 3
Yedo	—	—	—
Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	Oct. 25
Hakodadi	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	" 28
CHINA —Peking	—	—	" 26
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 28
Chefoo	—	—	" 30
New-chwang	—	—	" 25
Hankow	" 11	" 30	" 31
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 28
Shin-kiang	—	—	" 24
Shanghai	" 18	Nov. 2	Nov. 6
Ningpo	—	—	" 4
Foochow	" 18	" 5	" 8
Formosa	—	—	Oct. 24
Amoy	—	—	Nov. 9
Swatow	—	—	" 10
Hong Kong	Oct. 2	" 9	" 12
Canton	—	—	" 10
Macao	—	—	" 11
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila	Sept. 18	Oct. 28	Oct. 31
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon	" 25	" 30	Nov. 9
SIAM —Bangkok	—	—	" 12
BORNEO —	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	" 8
Sarawak	—	—	" 12
JAVA —Batavia	Oct. 2	Nov. 7	" 15
Samarung	—	—	" 6
Sourabaya	—	—	" 8
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore	" 9	" 9	" 19
Penang	" 16	" 20	" 21
Ceylon —	—	—	—
Galle	" 30	" 19	" 27
Colombo	" 30	" 21	" 26

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. mail, bringing the above advices, was delivered, via Brindisi, on Saturday, the 19th inst., being two days early. The next inward (French) mail, with advices Yokohama 10th, Shanghai 13th, Hong Kong 19th, Singapore 27th Nov., which is due, via Marseilles, on Monday next, the 28th inst., left Suez on the 15th inst., three days in advance of its due date, and may be expected in London on Friday, the 25th inst.

List of Passengers.**PASSENGERS INWARD.**

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, arrived Dec. 16.—From Yokohama: Sig. Faccha, Sig. Sals, Sig. Gharadotta, Sig. Bonetta, Sig. Caratta. From Shanghai: Capt. Hutchinson. From Galle: Lieut. Finnis. To Venice, from Yokohama: Sig. Rwigda, Sig. Biara, Sig. Pini, Mr. S. Hart, Mr. Lilley, Mr. Senior. From Shanghai: Mrs. Dudgeon and three children, Mr. Symons.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, expected Dec. 27.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Hatton. From Hong Kong: Commander Barnett, R.N., Staff Commander Hewlett, R.N., Lieut. Kerr, Mr. Studd, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Charters. From Singapore: Mr. Williams, Mr. Limmer, Lieut. A. R. Woodruff. From Penang: Mr. Oxide. From Galle: Lieut. Barcroft, Lieut. Harris, Asst.-Paymaster Hall, Sub-Lieut. Boxer. Per steamer *Ulysses*, arrived Dec. 8.—From Hong Kong: Captain Ward and wife. From Foochow: Mr. H. R. Smith.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Amazon*, Dec. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. Snyckawke, Mr. K. Ejichi, Mr. Z. Ono, Mr. Pateman, Mr. Van Oordt, Mr. J. de Jong, Mr. S. Okumura, Mr. Kawakami, Mr. T. Nagasawa. To Shanghai: Mr. W. Pearson, Mr. L. Lelebre. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Sackermann, Mr. J. Angeback. To Hong Kong: Mr. Sanehima, Mr. Kwong Ki Chin, Mr. and Mrs. Boissement. To Galle: Mr. Charriere, Mr. M. Beaulieu, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnifieu, Mr. and Mrs. Pompon, Mr. Prieztbuer, Mr. de Langlande, Mr. C. E. H. Symons, Mr. de la Samaniere. To Batavia: Mr. A. Gerard. To Saigon: Mr. Conneau, Mr. Gellé, Mr. Bauermeister. Per French steamer *Ara*, Jan. 3.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Bell, Mr. Guillemin. To Shanghai: Mrs. C. King, Mr. E. Hunt. To Galle: Mr. Buchanan, Mr. E. H. Hurst. Per French steamer *Hoogly*, Jan. 17.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duval, Mr. Wannecke. To Galle: Mr. Hill. To Batavia: Mr. C. Wink.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, from Southampton, Dec. 17.—To Singapore: Miss Cook. To Ceylon: Mr. Acklow, Mr. J. P. Rose. Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Venice, Dec. 25.—To Galle: Mr. J. A. Maconockie. Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Dec. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Braun. To Singapore: Mr. E. McAllister. To Ceylon: Mr. G. Russell, Mr. M. Drysdale. Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, Dec. 31.—To Hong Kong: Mr. M. Pini. To Shanghai: Mr. W. J. Tucker. To Singapore: Mr. M. Armstrong, Mr. Paterson. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. M. H. Foster. Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Brindisi, Jan. 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. S. Hughes. To Ceylon: Dr. P. Goldschmidt.

Summary of News from the Far East.**JAPAN.
YOKOHAMA.**

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 3rd Nov.; but the Pacific mail chartered steamer *Vancouver* arrived at San Francisco on the 1st inst., with news to the 9th November. The following summary of news has been telegraphed to New York:—

There is much discussion concerning the displacement of the director and English employees of the Mint at Osaka. The British community and newspapers of Yokohama complain bitterly, as if actual wrong had been done them, and proclaim that the national coinage will become valueless with the Mint taken away from British management. The matter is a serious one for the Japanese Government, and is totally misrepresented here. Some time since a contract was made with the Oriental Bank Corporation to superintend the establishment of a Mint among other public works. This contract expires early in 1875, but the Corporation has claimed the right to make future engagements, officials in the Mint and elsewhere. The Government denies this finding, or has already placed itself far too unreservedly in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and announced that engagements heretofore made by that body must terminate with the expiration of the general contract next February, so far as is practicable.

The condition of the troops in Southern Formosa is now healthful, the dangerous season having passed. Nearly 1,000 sick were brought back to Nagasaki early in October, their places having been supplied from the barracks at that port. The whole Japanese force now in Formosa is about 4,000 men. The main bodies are held in reserve at or near Nagasaki, to which additions are continually sent.

The impression appears to prevail in American journals that Iwakura especially directs the Government in the present crisis. This is a mistake. There are three Ministerial offices near the Throne, only the third of which in rank is held by Iwakura. When he visited America and Europe the second was vacant, but this has since been filled by the appointment of Shinmardzu Sahuro. The first is occupied by Sangio. Iwakura, in fact, takes very little part in the political discussions.

The public expenses are being reduced in various ways. The Mikado and members of the Imperial family have renounced part of their incomes. Numerous employees have requested a reduction of their salaries, and even scholars in the national academies have petitioned that the amount allowed for their education be temporarily reduced. Enthusiasm and offers of personal

sacrifices are universal, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the empire.

The British Minister has notified the English employed in the naval service of Japan that in case of war they must resign their positions. They, in return, have notified the Government that, in such an event, they will claim payment for the unexpired balance of their contracts, which demand will be rejected as preposterous. It is semi-officially announced that the French and English troops stationed at Yokohama will be sent home before the end of the year.

It is now doubted whether the Japanese Post-office can be got ready for the commencement of the new postal system by the 1st of January next. The department has decreed a fine of \$150 for wrongfully opening any letters.

The United States Minister's relations with the Japanese Government are perfectly harmonious, but his representations in regard to the military registration of the servants in his service and the employment of Mr. Watson have been passed unheeded.

The Mikado's birthday was celebrated on the 3rd November with the military reviews, State receptions and public festivals of all kinds. The foreign Diplomatic Corps dined, by invitation, at the Imperial Guest House in Yedo.

A heavy typhoon has occurred at Yezo. Many sea coast villages were greatly injured, and one was entirely destroyed. Thirty-three junks were wrecked, and 200 lives were lost.

The boiler of a steamer on Lake Biwi exploded, and the passengers and crew, numbering 100, are reported to have been either killed by the explosion or drowned.

The superfluous supply of silk worm eggs has been reduced by burning large numbers of cartoons, and sales are now resumed in Yokohama at extremely low rates.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department offering rewards for the discovery by Japanese ships of unknown rocks and shoals in Eastern waters.

The Japanese are preparing to erect fortifications on all important points along the coast.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 6th November; the P. and O. mail from London Sept. 18 was received on the 2nd November. The following summary of news is from the *North China Herald*:—

The races have occupied the week to the exclusion from public attention of more serious every-day matters, with the exception that contradictory news from the North regarding the difficulty between China and Japan has caused some excitement. The weather was rather cold during the first two days of the races, and the long continuance of rainy weather had broken in upon the usual training season. They went off very successfully, however. A large number of residents left Shanghai for up-country trips about the beginning of race week, some eighty house boats being employed in the exodus. But the absence of so many from the settlements was partly compensated by the presence of a good many visitors from outports.

Regarding the Formosan difficulty, without being too positive, we think we are justified in saying, from all that has reached us during the week, of a reliable character, concerning the progress of negotiations at Peking, that there will not be war. A despatch to a local Chinese officer of high standing states that an arrangement has actually been made. The Japanese asked for an indemnity of five millions, but as the Chinese firmly opposed the demand, they reduced it by three millions. Still the Chinese would not yield, but further bargaining brought the amount down from two millions to half a million taels, with which Okubo was fain to be satisfied. The only question remaining to be settled at the time the despatch was written, as we are informed, was whether the money should be handed over before or after the retirement of the expedition from Formosa. But there can be little doubt that, if matters have been arranged so far, the negotiators will trust each other to fulfil the details of the engagement. Our informant adds that the withdrawal of Yanigawari from the capital along with Okubo is deprived of any untoward significance by the fact that the Japanese Legation is left in charge of his second in command. It is highly probable that Yanigawari returns with the special Embassy, in order to give an account of his own share in the negotiations; and after the position he has held during the present year *versus* the Tsung-li Yamen, it would be in accordance with diplomatic courtesy and usage that he should be replaced as Resident Minister at Peking by some high officer who has not been mixed up in the recent unpleasantness. The foregoing statement is consistent with out last news direct from Peking.

The relations between the Japanese belonging to the war-vessel at Tientsin and the local Chinese are said not to be altogether amicable, some curiosity shown by the latter to inspect the ship being discouraged rather forcibly. The only indications of the state of feeling among the Chinese in Shanghai that we

have lately heard of is the fact that the Taoutai has enlisted 150 men for his body guard, and that native charterers of foreign sailing vessels stipulate for a clause saving them from the consequences of war.

The steamer *Caudor Castle*, while coming to the Shanghai and Honkew Wharf, ran into and sank the French brig *St. Francois*, which was lying alongside, sustaining some damage also to her own starboard bow. The steamer *Shinking* has returned to port, having sustained some damage to the fore part of her saloon in a storm she was caught in when she had made about a fourth of her voyage. The vessel is being repaired with all despatch.

The steamer *Ningpo*, from Hong Kong, reports having experienced very heavy weather as she came up the coast. The P. M. chartered steamer *Vancouver*, bound to Yokohama, had to run for shelter; and the *Ningpo* had to anchor more than once during her passage, through stress of weather. She also reports having seen a large junk ashore, and apparently abandoned, on Ashuelot Reef.

As the *Dragon* was going into Foochow on her last trip south, she passed the steamer *Atalanta*, bound from Hong Kong to Shanghai, off Tungying, a few miles above Matsou. The *Atalanta* was partially disabled by the breaking of a screw bearing, and turning back, made for the Min. At the White Dogs she took a tugboat, and arrived at Foochow safely on the 26th Oct. It was expected that she would be detained four or five days for repairs, but that it would not be necessary to dock her. Her long voyage is thus accounted for. She left Hong Kong on the 19th Oct.—The mail steamer *Delhi* met with very rough weather during a portion of her voyage from Hong Kong, and lost one of her crew overboard. The *Delhi* will have to remain at Woosung till the 6th Nov. nearly a whole week—for want of water to cross the Bar.

The arrival, on the 1st Nov., of the crew of the ship *Lucerne*, would seem to indicate the abandonment of all hope of recovering the stranded vessel. The tug *Samson* went to the vessel on the 27th Oct., having in tow a junk for the accommodation of the *Lucerne's* crew, and a number of coolies to work on the wreck when the tide permitted, and also to assist in the recovery of any property belonging to the vessel. The tugs *Fuhlee* and *Rocket* were alongside the wreck when the gale began on the 27th. They ran for shelter to an anchorage inside the lightship, while the junk, containing the crew and coolies, took shelter in a creek on the Yangtze Cape. The captain remained in the *Fuhlee* till the 1st Nov., and then came up to Shanghai. The crew walked up from the Yangtze Cape Creek to the beacon, and were brought from thence to Shanghai by a junk. It is said the *Lucerne* lies in a bed of mud about ten feet deep. The *Fuhlee* has left to look after the junk with the crew and coolies, but there is no apprehension felt regarding their safety.

A decree in the *Peking Gazette* of 17th October appoints Ying-han, Governor of Nganwei, or An Hwuy, to be Governor-General of Kwangtung and Kwangse, vice Juy-lin, lately deceased. Wu Yuan-ping, Governor of Hoopoh, was at the same time appointed to fill the post rendered vacant by Ying-han's advancement, but a decree in the *Gazette* of the 20th Oct. changes this arrangement, and announces that Wu is to become Governor of Kiangsu (this province), an office which, as we noticed the other day, Chang Futai has to vacate on account of the death of his mother.

Among other translations from the *Peking Gazette* is a minute of the trial of Li Kwang-chao, sent up to the throne by H. E. Li Hung-chang. The culprit, it will be remembered, endeavoured to secure official favour, and, as the investigation shows, a big "job," by making some generous proposals relative to the supply of timber to be employed in rebuilding the Summer Palace, which proposals he subsequently was unable to carry out. He played a high game and lost, and now awaits execution after a term of imprisonment. But it is not improbable that some Imperial act of grace will come to save his head before his term of imprisonment is up, and we have heard that in such cases, if there are a number of prisoners for execution about the same time, the Imperial clemency is sometimes displayed by relieving a portion of them. Li, however, has committed the unpardonable sin, in addition to attempting a gigantic swindle (in which he appears to have been readily assisted by Palace officials), of using titles to which he had no right. The details of the case, given in the present report, are of unusual interest.

We regret to hear of the accidental death, at Hankow, on the 26th Oct., of Mr. W. J. E. Stewart, formerly of Shanghai. Mr. Stewart and some friends had gone off to the steamer *Shanghai*, which was to leave the same night, to see a gentleman on board, and were leaving the vessel, when in passing to the hulk Mr. Stewart missed his footing, owing to the swell in the river. He was carried away on the surface of the stream, but did not sink, and within some five minutes was picked up by a sampan, which had hastened to the rescue. He appeared to be dead when taken out of the water, but protracted efforts were made to restore animation, the ill success of which, under all the circumstances, led to the belief that death had resulted from shock rather than from immersion.

The Honourable B. P. Avery, the new Minister for the United States at the Court of Peking (vice the Hon. Mr. Low), accompanied by Mrs. Avery, arrived at Tientsin on the 18th Oct., and

shortly after the vessel had been moored he took up his residence at the U.S. Consulate, with Consul Sheppard. On the following day Mr. Avery called on his Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Imperial Commissioner from the Northern Ports, who next day returned the call. It is said that Mr. Avery will start immediately for the metropolis, proceeding by the river to Tunchow.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 12th Nov. ; the French mail from London Sept. 25 was received on the 5th Nov., and the following P. and O. mail of 2nd Oct. was received on the 9th Nov. The following items of news are from the *China Mail* :—

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having returned to the colony, the acting appointments held during his Excellency's absence under Notifications 163 and 164 of 15th October last have ceased.

An inquest was held on the 6th at the Government Civil Hospital on the body of Captain Lane, of the Imperial Customs cruiser *Chien Jui*. It appeared that the deceased was a British subject registered at Canton, but that he died on board a foreign ship at sea. It is a nice question whether the coroner here had jurisdiction, or whether the case should not have been taken by H. M.'s Consul at Canton. However, for the sake of the friends of the deceased, it is fortunate that an inquest was held—as they have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that no medical aid could have saved him, for he died from an aneurism of the aorta.

Last year this time the opium steamer *Hindostan*, in coming up the China Sea, was "caught in a typhoon," when it will be remembered a clean sweep was made of all that was on her deck, a horse also having been washed overboard. As she is reported to have left Singapore only yesterday, the 30th instant, she must have had to do again with the "demon of the storm" after leaving Calcutta, since the reported occurrence of a cyclone in these regions was about the time the *Hindostan* was wired to have left.

The race course was opened on the 2nd, for training, when a large number of sporting gentlemen of the colony assembled. Several ponies are now taking gentle exercise matutinally. One or two others are being rather harder worked, as they are intended to take part in the Canton Races, which are advertised for the 17th December. We trust that there will be a good gathering here, and plenty of sport at the rapidly approaching races. Indeed, we think that we can foretell as much pretty safely. Besides the racing ponies already in the colony, several are coming down from Shanghai for certain ; and there is a probability of the arrival of others from other ports.

We have seldom seen at St. John's Cathedral so large a number of ladies and gentlemen as assembled on the 6th to assist in celebrating the nuptials of Mr. Morland Kerr, the popular manager of the Oriental Bank, and Miss McNair of Singapore. Mr. Kerr's urbanity of manner and gentle disposition, both in private and quasi official life, have gained for him many friends in the East, and no better proof could be afforded to the lady who has now cast her lot amongst us and to her friends from Singapore, of the great esteem in which Mr. Kerr is held here, than the crowd of well-wishers that met them at the church this morning. After the ceremony, a large number of guests, over eighty we believe, were entertained at breakfast at Mr. Nicaise's of Dinder, and the bride and bridegroom left on their honeymoon trip about two o'clock, amidst showers of rice, old shoes, &c. We only echo the sentiment of the general Hong Kong community in wishing the newly married couple long life and many happy days.

H.M.S. line of battleship *Victor Emanuel*, appointed to relieve the *Princess Charlotte*, arrived at 2 P.M. on the 4th and anchored opposite the site of the boat-house. She has brought reliefs for the Military and Naval Forces on the China Station.

The project of a Chinese company to work the lead mines at Wai-chow has met with great popularity. So far as is known, it is only proposed that the undertaking should be an experimental one, and if it succeeds, companies will be started to work other mines too.

We see that the clock-tower has had its birdcage scaffolding removed, thereby indicating that the repairs to it are complete. It now shows out, "neat, trimly dressed, fresh as a bridegroom."

The Praya has been to a large extent temporarily restored, but it is, we believe, in contemplation to effect a considerable change in its permanent construction before another typhoon need be apprehended.

We are requested to state that every effort is being made to save the cargo of the *Leonor*, and that in a few days all will be recovered. The agents are waiting instructions from the underwriters in London as to the disposal of the two steamers.

The finding of the Marine Court in the case of David Reed, late master of the *White Cloud*, was read to him on the 5th in the Harbour-Master's office. It is to the effect that he was guilty of culpable negligence, and that his certificate be suspended for eighteen months. The certificate of William Ellis,

late chief officer of the *White Cloud*, was also suspended for six months.

The disaster of the late typhoon is not altogether without its good, for it furnishes lucrative employment to certain classes of workmen. We hear that the demand for masons and carpenters in Hong Kong is so great that over 2,000 of the fraternity have availed themselves of the cheap fare of the night boats to come down here, where they find ample employment at very remunerative rates.

We understand that the last pages of Archdeacon Gray's book have gone to press, which, considering its great length of 700 pages, and the time it was commenced, is creditable to the publishers. Much time is of course lost in sending proofs out of the Colony for revision, and the necessity in this case has probably added a full third to the time of production. The work is decidedly interesting, and is likely, we imagine, to have a good sale.

Professor Vanek has so frightened the Chinese with his sleight of hand that they are afraid to deal with him. One day he went into a foreign goods shop to buy something, and the price agreed for the article was \$3. He placed this sum on the counter ; suddenly two of the coins disappeared at the touch of the Professor. Of course the Chinaman refused to deliver the goods until the full amount was paid. The Professor made another touch on the remaining coin, and as suddenly the three dollars were on the counter again. This trick was repeated, until the Chinaman refused to sell unless the Professor paid him in \$1 notes.

The s.s. *Mongol* brought out a large quantity of munitions of war for the Chinese Arsenal at Foochow. Amongst them are five Armstrong guns, weighing twenty tons each, and their carriages, weighing seven tons each. The steamer has gone to Aberdeen to put out this artillery under the Dock Company's shears. The reason of the debarcation here is that water at the Foochow Arsenal has decreased several feet in depth during the last two months, owing to the silting up of the river.

The Hon. P. Ryrie has presented to each of the Messrs. George and Edward Taufer a cup and purse containing \$155. The above is the result of the public subscriptions raised to show the general sense of the Messrs. Taufer's conduct in saving life from the steamers *Albay* and *Leonor* during the typhoon on the 23rd of September last. Although individual subscriptions were limited to a small sum, the total amount subscribed was \$386.

We observe that Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., has returned to the colony per *Baroda*.

The *Carisbrooke* took nine days on her recent passage from Saigon, and reports very rough weather outside, with a strong north-east monsoon.

Fresh tenders are invited for floating the *Alaska* off the beach at Aberdeen. We sincerely trust that the next effort made will be successful.

A nice little jetty is being constructed for the night-steamer *Hanung*. This shows a determination on the part of her owners to stick to the trade.

The local authorities at Canton have sent to the British Consulate there a number of articles stolen from the steamer *Spark* after the lamentable catastrophe of the 22nd August last. The Cantonese have been brisker in their pursuit of the pirates than have our own police in Hong Kong. The articles identified are two of the *Spark* gongs, a watch belonging to one of the crew, two tins of Messrs. Deacon and Co.'s Tea musters, one ten-dollar gold piece, the property of Captain Brady, an Australian sovereign belonging to poor Mr. Mundy, a tablecloth, and other articles. Among the plunder yet unidentified are a rifle, a one hundred dollar, ten five-dollar, and five one-dollar notes, 10 Chinese pawn tickets, 46 Mexican dollars, some Chinese jewellery, and a quantity of clothing.

We understand that the Rev. N. A. Roach, of the London Missionary Society, has accepted the charge of Shameen Church, Canton, pending the appointment of a successor to the Ven. Archdeacon Gray. This appointment, though merely temporary, says much for Mr. Roach's popularity among Church of England people.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 19th November ; no later mail from London had arrived out. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times* :—

Burglaries and thefts in dwelling houses have lately been of alarming frequency, the thieves in several instances carrying off iron money chests, to the neglect of jewellery and valuables lying in plain sight. Besides this, a considerable number of cleverly executed counterfeit Mexican dollars, of both the old and the new coinage, have been assiduously put in circulation here, but the vigorous prosecution by the police of all who are caught tendering the counterfeits has checked the operations of the rascals, several of whom have been committed for trial at the next criminal session. Monday, the 9th instant, the Prince of Wales' Birthday, was observed as a holiday by the Government and the mercantile community. The following evening the officers of H.M.S. *Charybdis* entertained the visitors at Government House with a private theatrical entertainment, in which

the amateurs proved themselves actors of no mean ability, and acquitted themselves most admirably throughout.

There has been another severe typhoon in the China Sea, which was encountered by the P. and O. extra steamer *Colombien* on the 13th instant, on her way from Hong Kong to this port, in which she lost two boats, smashed bulwarks, and sustained other damage. The storm is described as of great violence, and we shall probably have to report further casualties. The arrivals of steamers *via* the Suez Canal have been the *Deucalion* on the 7th and *Agamemnon* on the 9th, from Liverpool; *Galatea* on the 9th, from Cardiff; *Formosa* on the 14th, from London; *Kjbenhavn* on the 16th, from Antwerp; *Crocus* on the 18th, from London. The departures have been the *Tartar* on the 6th, for New York; the *Hong Kong* on the 8th and *Essen* on the 14th, for London.

The Legislative Council has not yet resumed its sittings, and it is probable little more legislative business will be transacted this year. The Supply Bill for 1875, however, which appears in the *Gazette*, remains to be passed. The estimated expenditure is \$1,485,178, or some \$84,000 over that of the present year. There is, however, an increase of some \$55,000 in the cost of establishments, which goes far to make up the difference. Penang is again unrepresented in the Council, owing to the resignation of Mr. Walter Scott, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. S. Brown, and it is as yet uncertain who will be chosen to occupy the seat.

Arrangements are in progress for organising the Administration of the Native States in terms of the recent Treaties, and it may be concluded that the appointments involved have already been determined upon, though these are not yet announced. Mr. Birch, the Colonial Secretary, is at present occupied on a commission to fix the boundaries of the newly-acquired territory opposite the Dindings, and Mr. Swettenham is acting as Resident at Salangore. The inquiry into the condition of the public service, which has been before the Executive Council for the last three months, has been concluded, and the report of the sitting and its results is now being drawn up. The Council held its sittings throughout with open doors, but the shorthand report of the same is not to be published here till it has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Whether the finding or result of the Council will be made known sooner is not stated, but from the aspect of the investigation, so far as the proceedings disclosed, there is little cause to doubt that the accusations which first gave rise to the inquiry will be declared to be without foundation.

We are given to understand that his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that the Municipality of Penang is responsible for the sanitary arrangements in Province Wellesley, and has accordingly called upon that body to set itself to work at once to improve the drainage, &c., of the different villages. It is furthermore stated that the Governor purposes to introduce sweeping changes in the present system of Municipal Government.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1874 will be opened on Saturday, 14th, and it is understood that the Court will be adjourned till the 16th. We can scarcely be accused of being given to unnecessary cavilling when we assert that during the whole of our experience in the Settlement we never knew the Supreme Court to show less consideration for the jurors summoned to attend the assizes. Several of these will have to travel twenty or thirty miles to answer their names, and will either have to bear the cost of going back again to their homes in the Province, and returning on Monday, or be mulcted in the extra cost of living in town. A notice to the effect that jurors are not required to attend till Monday would save all this useless expenditure, and spare the pockets of many who can ill afford to lose a cent.

We are indebted to a private source for the following translations of official telegrams from Atchin to Batavia :—

A telegram from the Military Commander at Atchin, dated 13th October, mentions enemy numerous and busy in the vicinity of our establishments. Lieut. A. K. Begemann, wounded whilst patrolling, is now better. The blockade of Pusei has been raised. Health not improved, number of deaths stationary. Since 2nd instant four cases of cholera and one of small-pox.

Translation of a Government telegram received on the 5th instant from Atchin *via* Penang :—

Tuloh has hoisted the flag; blockade raised. Banda has returned from west coast with rather favourable reports.

The enemy erecting fortifications in the direction of Longbatta. State of health unfavourable; number of sick and mortality increasing. No new cases of small-pox; cholera, one.

During the temporary absence of Mr. H. M. Mills, who proceeds to England to complete the usual formalities on being called to the Bar and to enter on the Midland Circuit, Lieutenant Brackenbury, R.E., A.D.C., undertakes the duties of Private Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Mills returns by the last mail in February.

The Government *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Lieut. Herbert Meyrick, of the 1-10th Regiment, as a Justice of the Peace and Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police and Coroner for Penang.

SHANGHAI MORALITY.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Under the above heading a person signing himself "Pater-Familias" writes, in your issue of the 25th August, denouncing the *demi-monde* of Shanghai in terms worthy of the noble lord who was once good enough to describe this settlement as a "sink of iniquity." It is by no means as a champion of the class just mentioned—admittedly necessary in any large community though it may be—that I venture to address you in reply, but rather to expose the misrepresentations of your correspondent—misrepresentations too gross, perhaps, to require comment, but which still it may be well to correct for the benefit of a possible minority of credulous readers. As the simplest method I shall deal with them, briefly, in the order in which they appear in the communication under notice.

"Pater-Familias" writes :—

"The settlement is overrun with European women of various nationalities, who are allowed to ply for hire and drive in carriages with livery servants on the Bubbling Well-road, or Rotten-row of Shanghai, without interference by the police."

The settlement is not "overrun" with such women; on the contrary, their number, in proportion to that of the whole male community, is moderate when compared with that of other towns under similar conditions. The supply is, of course, strictly regulated by the demand, and the latter is kept within due bounds by the very considerable outlay required for the indulgence. It must not be supposed either that the persons in question "ply for hire on the Bubbling Well-road," a suspicion to which the slipshod English of the sentence might give rise, justifying a horrified reader in the supposition that at the very least "books" were unblushingly made up in the public thoroughfares.

"It is well known that young men who are foolish enough to visit the dens of these women have heavy bills sent in to them next day, under threats of exposure if not paid. This has already led to the ruin of several members of our community, and it is, in my humble opinion, high time that something was done to check this species of swindling."

"It is well known," on the contrary, that such bills, heavy though they be, are not, except, I presume, in cases of doubtful solvency, "sent in next day," and that "threats of exposure" are also simply mythical, for the sufficient reason, did no other exist, that such a course would imperil the popularity of a class to whom popularity is obviously indispensable. "The ruin of several members of our community" is traceable rather to share speculation and racing, gambling generally, in fact, than to undue indulgence in the lusts of the flesh. For the charge of "swindling" there is no ground. Here, as all over the world, a price, extravagant or not as the case may be, is demanded for a certain equivalent. Decision is open as to whether *le jeu vaut la chandelle*.

"* * * it is now possible to walk down Regent-street without being jostled by abandoned women in a state of semi-nudity."

This is very fortunate for the *habitudes* of Regent-street. Before this innovation was introduced there, how much more blessed must have been Shanghai, for from the earliest appearance in our midst of delegates from the section of society so obnoxious to "Pater-Familias," until the present day, no case has, I believe, been recorded of a "wife or daughter" having been "jostled by abandoned women," above all, by "abandoned women in a state of semi-nudity," for this is a variety—rare, let us hope, even in the past of Regent-street—absolutely unknown amongst us.

"The shopkeepers of Regent-street found it interfered with their business, so it was put down; I therefore fail to see why it cannot be kept under in Shanghai."

The English have been characterised as "a nation of shopkeepers." Justly would the taunt seem to have been applied, since this worthy class has been able, unaided, to produce such a social reform. Why this mighty power has not been directed to a similar end in Shanghai is perhaps due to the fact that the members of the *demi-monde*, so far from interfering with shop interests, are admirable and valued customers. To the storekeepers of our settlement "Pater-Familias" will therefore appeal in vain.

"An auction was lately held in Shanghai at one of these houses, furnished in the most sumptuous style, the proceeds of the sale amounting to two thousand pounds. The question arises therefore from whom did this money come?"

Owing, perhaps, to an abject respect for the magnificence of an establishment which sold out for two thousand pounds, the writer does not stigmatise as a "den." But really the sum does not of itself prove, in the Far East, the sumptuous character of the domicile. These lines, however, are quoted to mark the naivete, real or assumed, displayed in the concluding sentence.

"It (this evil) has been denounced from the pulpit, but still it flourishes like an 'upas tree,' killing all who approach its deadly influence."

The less said the better about the notorious denunciation from the pulpit, to which I presume your correspondent refers. A misguided chaplain made an offensive remark about young men coming to the sacred fane, "reeking from the arms of their mistresses." But the physical constitution of the human race

must be strangely altered before protests, even when strengthened by pulpit inspiration, can be productive of much beneficial result. To conclude this criticism, the metaphor by which "the evil" is represented as "killing all who approach its deadly influence" is but a fitting end to such a quaint jumble of exaggeration and mock morality.

Wondering sadly what could have led your staid correspondent so to trifle with veracity, my eye is attracted by the date of his letter—4th July. Here may be the explanation. This day marks a great anniversary, which is honoured in Shanghai with a wealth of convivial observance. "Pater-Familias" doubtless joined in the general hilarity, and it is, perhaps, to the revulsion of feeling which he experienced on regaining his closet to a dark hour of racking brow and haply of uneasy conscience that may be attributed an attempted stigma, which, in a calmer, happier moment, he would doubtless willingly have recalled.—Your obedient servant,

October 19th, 1874.

Z.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, DEC. 16.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived at 7, and the mail left at 9.40 P.M. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—PORT SAID, DEC. 14.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the India, China, and Australia heavy mails, left at 9 P.M. for Southampton where she may be looked for about the 27th inst. Specie £446,000.

HEAVY PORTION OF LAST INWARD P. AND O. MAIL.—SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 16.—The P. and O. Company's steamship Zambesi, from Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, arrived at Southampton last night, bringing the heavy India and China mails, 66 passengers, £11,552 in specie, and 11,073 packages of cargo, including 1,340 chests of tea, 1,671 bales and 20 cases of silk, and 205 bales of cotton. Her dates were—Calcutta, Nov. 5; Madras, 9; Galle, 14; Aden, 22; Suez, 29; Port Said, 30; Malta, Dec. 4; Gibraltar, 9.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 13.—SINGAPORE, DEC. 13.—The P. and O. mail from London Dec. 13 arrived here to-day.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOV. 6.—SINGAPORE, DEC. 9.—The French mail from London Nov. 6 was received here to-day.

OUTWARD MAIL OF OCT. 30.—SHANGHAI, DEC. 10.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet, with the London mail of the 30th October, arrived here to-day.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUZ, DEC. 15.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Hooghly, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Port Said and Marseilles, at which latter port she may be expected to arrive on the 23rd inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE JANUARY 11.—GALLE, DEC. 16.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Peiho, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF NOVEMBER 20.—GALLE, DEC. 16.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Provence, from Marseilles on the 22nd ult, left here to-day for Singapore.

OUTWARD MAIL OF DEC. 11.—SUZ, DEC. 19.—The P. and O. steamers Kashgar and Mirzapore with the outward mails of 3rd—11th inst., left here at 3 A.M. for Bombay and Calcutta.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Dec. 12, Glenlyon (str.), Crocus (str.); 14, Achilles (str.), Star of the West.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, Nov. 10, Glencarn (str.); from Liverpool, 6, Nestor (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Nov. 14, Formosa (str.); from Liverpool, 9, Agamemnon (str.); Dec. 15, Ajax; from Cardiff, 15, Benedicta; 18, Lochleven Castle; from Antwerp, 16, Kjobenharn (str.); from Cardiff, 10, Kinfauns Castle.

At PENANG.—From Liverpool, Nov. 19, Achilles.

At BATAVIA.—From Greenock, Nov. 11, County of Forfar; from Cardiff, 9, Maria; from Texel, 2, Java Packet; from Rotterdam, 9, Johanna.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Oct 31, Essen (str.); Nov. 2, Coulmakyle.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Nov. 5, Duke of Athole.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Nov. 6, Essen (str.); for New York, Oct 28, San Juan; 29, Tartar (str.); 8, Lathley Rich; 9, Hopewell.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 6, L. J. Enthoven; 17, Emilio Rondanina; for Glasgow, 13, Andromeda; for Boston, 7, Charles C. Leary; for New York, Tartar (str.).

From BATAVIA.—For Liverpool, Nov. 12, County of Berwick; for Channel, f.o., 4, William and Ann; for Holland, Nov. 3, Johanna Maria; 6, Johanna and Willem, Noordzee Kanaal; 7, Java; 9, Golden City, Jupiter; 11, Wijk Aan Lee; for Rotterdam, County of Sutherland; for United States, 7, Florida.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, New Republic.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Guinevere, Glenfalloch (str.), Cathaya, Cawdor Castle (str.); for New York, Lady Louisa, Conqueror, Mikado, Mary Whitridge.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Harlaw; for New York, Taitsing.

At HONG KONG.—For London, Falcon, Albuera; for Channel, f.o., Casanjah; for Bremen, J. C. Munro.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Lake Lemas, Galatea (str.); for Liverpool, Amsterdam; for Boston, Banian, Dewa Gungadur; for New York, Ringdove.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Rates to London remain at £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet steamers, and £3 10s. per ton of 50 feet sailing ship; to New York, £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet.

At FOOCHOW.—To London, by steamer, £3 10s. per ton of 40ft., and by sailing vessel £3 10s. per ton of 50ft.; to New York, by steamer, £4 10s., and by sailing vessel, £3 10s.

At HONG KONG.—For London, per steamer, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 per ton of 50 feet; to New York, £2 15s. to £3.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, per steamer, £2 10s. tin, £3 10s. sago and tapioca; measurement £5; per sailing vessel, £2 12s. 6d. per ton deadweight.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Oct. 25	Borealis	Shanghai	London
" 26	Stefano	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 27	Mary Ann	Rio Janeiro	Batavia
" —	Hope	Greenock	Do.
" —	Hamilton	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" —	Olive	Sunderland	Singapore
" 28	Iphigenia	Cheribon	Falmouth
" —	Anne	Manila	London
" —	Stella	Batavia	New York
" 29	Giuseppa	Cardiff	Singapore
" —	Refleemo	Hong Kong	New York
" 30	Eliza Shaw	Foochow	London
" —	Zeeburg	Sunderland	Singapore
" —	Duke of Richmond	Batavia	Falmouth
" —	Johanne Marie	Hong Kong	Hamburg
" 31	Rota	Cheribon	Copenhagen
" —	Don Quixote	Manila	New York
" —	Emile Marie	Saigon	Belle Isle
Nov. 2	Nuovo Abele	Passaroeng	Channel f.o.
" 4	Thijatira	Foochow	London
" 4	Templar	Passaroeng	Boston
" 5	Melbrek	Hong Kong	London
" —	Omega	Do.	New York
" 7	Ambassador	—	Do.
" 8	Lanercost	Ilo Ilo	Order
" —	Formosa	Manila	Boston
" —	Maria	Cardiff	Batavia
" 9	Bombay	Do.	Singapore
" —	Eliza Ritson	Glasgow	Do.
" —	Lunan	Hong Kong	London
" —	V. de Bruxelles	Bangkok	Marseilles

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 16, at Portsmouth, from Batavia, for Rotterdam, Kortenaar; off Holyhead, from Samarang, Winlow; at New York, from Singapore, Evening Star; Dec., at New York, from Singapore, Olivia Davis; off the Lizard, from China and New York, Glenfinlas (str.).

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 15, from Hamburg, for Singapore, Broma; from Glasgow, to Singapore (via Brixham), Singapore (str.); 14, from Gloucester, to Singapore, Wm. Crocker; 10, from Cardiff, to Yokohama, Victoria; 12, to Singapore, Tecuseh, to Anjer, Maasnymp; 10, from Penarth, to Galle, Victor; 16, from Hamburg, to Hong Kong, Anna; 18, from London, to Shanghai, Sir Lancelot.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Port Said, Dec. 16, from London, to Singapore, China, &c., Scotland (str.); at Suez, Dec. 16, from China, &c., Glenfalloch (str.); 17, Abbotsford (str.), from London to Singapore, China, &c.

SPOKEN.—N.L.B.R., Samarang to Middleburg, Nov. 20, 25 S., 3 E.

STEAMERS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.—Previous to Dec. 16, Lorne (str.), from Colombo, for London; Cawdor Castle (str.), from China, &c., for London; 14, Princess Anahie, from Nieuwe Diep, to Java.

CASUALTIES.—The Terenita, Bevan, from Glasgow to Singapore, put into Falmouth, Dec. 15, with loss of sails and bulwarks. New York, Dec. 5.—The Johanne (German ship), Bange, which vessel arrived here, 2, from Manila, reports having experienced a severe squall, Nov. 13, in lat. 30 S., lon. 69 W., during which she lost foretopmast and fore and main topgallantmasts. On the 24th, in lat. 36 N., lon. 70 W., she encountered a hurricane, lasting twenty-four hours, beginning at S. and veering round to N., in which she lost fore staysail. Portsmouth, Dec. 17.—The Maria Eliza (Dut.), V. D. Ousen, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya, with a general cargo, has arrived at the Mother Bank, with loss of jibboom, headgear, cathead, &c., and stern damaged, having been in collision in the North Sea. Liverpool, Dec. 18.—The Winlow, arrived here to-day from Samarang, encountered very heavy gales when passing the Western Islands, between 10th and 15th, and shipped some heavy seas, which carried away long-boat and a portion of mainrail and bulwarks; also, stove a large water tank which was lashed to the deck. Greenock, Dec. 17.—The Singapore (str.), Dumbreck, from Glasgow to Singapore, took the ground at Gravel Point during a fog yesterday afternoon; she floated off at high water, and proceeded to sea. Stornoway, Dec. 15.—It is reported that the tops of the lower masts of the Majee are now above water.

CARGOES OF TEA AFLOAT.

Sailing Date.	Name.	From	Cargo—lbs
July 16 ...	Dartmouth ...	Shanghai ...	1,241,848
" 25 ...	James Sheperd ...	" ...	1,135,833
Aug. 4 ...	Red Riding Hood ...	" ...	900,551
" 5 ...	Lauderdale ...	" ...	930,783
" 15 ...	Kaisow ...	" ...	1,138,185
" 15 ...	Norham Castle ...	" ...	1,010,045
" 21 ...	Lothair ...	" ...	1,132,056
" 25 ...	Leucadia ...	" ...	1,293,823
Sept. 1 ...	Wylo ...	" ...	1,185,524
" 14 ...	Borealis ...	" ...	1,047,008
" 17 ...	Duke of Abercorn ...	" ...	1,543,395
" 17 ...	Eliza Shaw ...	" ...	962,360
" 17 ...	Hawkesbury ...	" ...	1,518,963
" 25 ...	Woodlark ...	" ...	1,234,763
Oct. 20 ...	Hallow'een ...	" ...	1,091,708
" 30 ...	Essen (str.) ...	" ...	684,209
" 31 ...	Coulmakyle ...	" ...	756,208
Nov. — ...	Glenfalloch (str.) ...	" ...	—
Sept. 12 ...	Undine ...	Foochow ...	1,108,416
" 28 ...	Argonaut ...	" ...	1,501,769
Oct. 1 ...	Thyatira ...	" ...	1,344,347
" 22 ...	Hong Kong (str.) ...	" ...	1,796,447
Nov. 5 ...	Duke of Athol ...	" ...	1,328,588
" — ...	Cawdor Castle (str.) ...	" ...	—
Aug. 1 ...	Golden Spur ...	Canton ...	782,227
" 27 ...	Singtai ...	" ...	401,960
Sept. 30 ...	Melbrek ...	" ...	879,845

EXCHANGES, & C.

(For dates see first page.)

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.
Shanghai "	5s. 9½d. to 5s. 9½d.	5s. 9½d.	5s. 9½d.
Canton "	"	"	"
Hong Kong "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3d.
Macao "	"	"	"
Singapore "	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.
Manila "	4s. 0d. to 4s. 0½d.	4s. 0½d. to 4s. 0½d.	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	Rs. 306	22½ to 22½
" Hong Kong ...	27 to 27½ dis.	—
Bar silver ...	Tls. 111.2.0	10 prem.
Mexican dollars ...	" 75.0.0	1½ prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 4 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 47 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$600 premium.
 Hotel Shares, 60 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$32½ prem.
 Union Insurance Society, \$30 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 82 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$16 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$28 premium.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, 91 per cent. dis.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 80 per share.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKIN—On the 13th Oct., at the Mint, Osaka, the wife of E. Atkin, of a son.
 COARE—On the 27th Oct., at Canton, the wife of F. W. Coare, of a son.
 CREMER—On the 9th Nov., at Delhi, the wife of J. T. Cremer, Administrator of the Delhi Company, of a son.
 DICK—On the 1st Dec., at Brooklyn, Anerley, the wife of G. A. Dick, of Ceylon, of a son.
 ENGEL—On the 11th Nov., at Singapore, the wife of Edward Engel, of a son.
 HENDERSON—On the 11th Dec., at 8, Winchester-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of D. J. Henderson, of Ceylon, of a son.
 HOWELL—On the 3rd Dec., at Boulogne, the wife of W. G. Howell, of Yokohama, of a daughter.
 HUDSON—On the 23rd Oct., at Yokohama, the wife of John Hudson, of a son.
 MACKENZIE—On the 11th Dec., at Gillotts, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of W. D. Mackenzie, of a son.
 SMITH—On the 28th Oct., at Shanghai, Mrs. Alexander Smith, of a son.
 STANFORD—On the 10th Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of B. R. Stanford, of a daughter.
 TROUP—On the 13th Dec., at Banbury, England, the wife of James Troup, H.M. Vice-Consul for Nizata, Japan, of a son.
 WHEELLEY—On the 2nd Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of Edward Wheelley, of a daughter.
 WILKIN—On the 13th Oct., at Yokohama, the wife of A. J. Wilkin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KEE—McNAIR—On the 6th Nov., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Charles Morand Kerr, of Shranraer, Scotland, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain George Augustus McNair, H.M.'s 38th Regiment and Commandant of the Punjab N.I.
 LEWIS—HUNTER—On the 11th Dec., at St. John's, Kingston Vale, by the Rev. G. B. Twining, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Gorkem, vicar of Shipley, George Lewis, late of China and Japan, second son of the Rev. R. G. Lewis, of Norbiton, Surrey, to Julia Hunter, of Jince Park-road, Wimbledon, youngest daughter of the late John Hunter, of Stamford-hill.
 LESTER—MAY—On the 5th Nov., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, through the Rev. G. E. Linstead, to Agneta Eliza, only daughter of the Hon. Charles May, First Police Magistrate.
 NELSON—DALE—On the 12th Dec., at All Saints' Church, Wandsworth, by the Rev. John Bucknill, M.A., Thomas Nelson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Jennie, second daughter of Shallock John Dale, of Fynemouth.

DEATHS.

HACK—On the 11th Oct., at Hirashima, Japan, Wilton Stenhouse, son of Wilton and Anna Maria Hack, aged one year and nine months.
 HONGSON—On the 7th Dec., after a short illness, at 65, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, John Hodgson, of Scottor, Richmond, Yorkshire, and late of 37, Feuchurch-street, London, in his 74th year.
 HOLMANN—On the 19th Oct., at Yokohama, Jules Hormann, aged 44 years.
 HOWELL—On the 10th Dec., at Shanghai, aged 23, Richard Williams, eldest son of Samuel Howell, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.
 LAING—On the 15th Dec., at 1, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, of typhoid fever, contracted at Oxford, Francis Kelly, second surviving son of Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P., aged 20, beloved and regretted by all who knew him.
 LANE—On the 5th Nov., at Hong Kong, suddenly, on board H.I.C.M. Revenue Cruiser *Chien Jui*, at sea, Herbert K. Lane, Commander.
 MEINCKE—On the 29th Oct., at Shanghai, Gustav Meincke, a native of Germany, aged 30.
 STEWART—On the 26th Oct., at Hankow, W. J. E. Stewart, late of Shanghai.
 STUART—On the 13th Dec., at Southlands, near Exmouth, Claire Elizabeth Forbes Stuart, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut-General Sir Charles S. Stuart, K.C.B., and granddaughter of the late General R. A. Willis, of the Bombay Army.
 TOMBS—On the 2nd Dec., on board H.M.S. *Euphrates*, Harry Edwin Sirling, the only son of the late Major-General Sir Harry Tombs, V.C., K.C.B., aged 13 months.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, DEC. 8.

The Court of Administration of the "Anglo-Deutsche Bank of Hamburg," in compliance with the wish expressed by a large number of shareholders to call a special meeting before the end of the year, and give them full information on the state of their affairs, in order to enable them to judge as to the expediency of liquidating the concern or continuing to carry it on with some modifications, have convened an extraordinary general meeting for the 22nd inst., and in the meantime have drawn up a very lengthy report, which has been printed and distributed to the shareholders, so that they may appear at the meeting prepared which way to vote. It has been no secret here for a long time that the affairs of this Bank were in a very bad way, and indeed a glance at the shareholder, where the value has been always going lower and never recovering, would suffice to show the merest chance outsider that it must be a hazardous investment, as they are now not worth more than 42½ to 43 per cent. It must, however, be remembered that the Bank was founded at that unfortunate period of excitement when the wildest speculations were the order of the day, when shares were run up in a fabulous manner, private industrial undertakings of standing were bought and turned into joint-stock companies, directors were picked up in the streets and became millionaires in a few days, and everybody believed that the millennium of riches had arrived. Then came the general crash, and a panic ensued; bubble companies burst every day, directors, who were accustomed to roll down to their company's offices in splendid equipages with blood horses and magnificent liveries, suddenly skeddaddled and became invisible, many of them taking with them the cash-box or other valuables, and in fact *saute qui peut* was the general cry. Be it understood that I am far from insinuating that the directors of the Anglo-Deutsche Bank are to be charged with any such disreputable mal-practices; but they, according to their own account, certainly kept up with the spirit of the period and entered into wild speculations by which the shareholders are losers to the amount of several millions, and perhaps as much more will be eventually lost if the affairs of the Bank are wound up too quickly, and forced sales are effected.

One of the objects that have turned out most disastrously for the Bank is the Transatlantic Steamship Company—the so-called *Eagle* line—in which a large sum of money has been lost, the shares which were taken at par being now worth only 22 per cent. The report does not say how many shares the Bank originally held, but the directors confess to a loss of two million marks. Then another couple of millions have been lost by an equally unfortunate purchase of a paper mill in Holstein, which was worked by most expensive steam machinery, but cannot compete with the smaller establishments worked in the old way with a stream of water for the motive power. Another industrial undertaking in which the Bank took a large interest is called the "International Building and Railway Material-making Company at Frankfort, which, however, has managed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., so that it at least covered the interest for the last year. Then a large brewery has been constructed at Wiesbaden, and a coal-field of lignites bought in Hungary, both of which are worked for account of the Bank, but confessedly at a serious loss. The sum of 102,235 marks has been lost by the dishonesty of one of the servants of the Bank—the chief cashier—large sums of money have been invested in land speculations, chiefly at Berlin and Vienna, which are still in possession of the Bank, and appear among the assets. After the crash they became unsaleable, and would now not find a purchaser if brought to the hammer; but it is just possible that some day or other they may be got rid of without loss though at the cost of several years' interest on the capital invested. The real legitimate banking business has been on a very limited scale, and the receipts from bill-discounting and commission are not worth mentioning, and far below the expense of keeping up their large establishment of the palace they bought for offices and their numerous staff of liberally paid clerks and other *employes*, which are put down in the balance sheet at 214,409 marks.

From the above it will be seen that the Bank is in anything but a flourishing condition, nor are their prospects for the future very promising; and under these circumstances the directors come before the shareholders and ask for a general release from their responsibility, urging that if they were led into speculations that have proved disastrous, they did it with the best intentions and in the full hope at the time of making large profits for the shareholders. Their second question for the decision of the approaching meeting is whether the business shall be carried on or terminated and wound up. It is known that there are a great many shareholders very hostile to the directors, and indignant at what they consider the reckless mismanagement of the whole concern from the very beginning.

Miscellaneous.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN CEYLON.

We have already given a summary of the official reports for 1872 on the Health of the Army serving in China and the Straits Settlements. We now complete the subject by a *résumé* of the report from Ceylon. The force of white troops stationed in the island during the year was the 73rd Regiment, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, and a few non-commissioned officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and details of the Army Hospital Corps. The average strength was 1,001, the admissions into hospital were 1,026; and the deaths, including three invalids at sea on their way to England, twenty-five. The admissions to hospital were considerably below, but the deaths considerably above those of the preceding year. General diseases were less prevalent, but more fatal, than in 1871. Two fatal cases of enteric fever occurred among the military prisoners confined in the civil jail at Colombo, a building, from gross sanitary defects, quite unfit for the reception of Europeans, and from which it was subsequently found necessary to remove the remaining military prisoners on account of the prevalence of dysentery in a severe and fatal form among them. Most of the admissions for remittent fever occurred in the 73rd Regiment, and the majority of them at Trincomalee. At Colombo the admissions for fevers of all kinds fell from 111 in 1871 to thirty in 1872, the decrease being attributable, in the opinion of the surgeon of the regiment, to the removal of the ramparts, which previously shut out the sea breeze from the fort. The diseases against which the Contagious Diseases Act is directed were considerably less prevalent. The principal medical officer reported that the Act was in full force, but that there were difficulties in the way of its being efficiently carried out. The increased prevalence and fatality of dysentery is attributed in part to the unusually heavy rainfall during the year, and the inundation of many parts of the island, but chiefly to the insanitary condition of the civil jail at Colombo already referred to, in which many of the worst cases originated. Accidents were considerably below the average, and none of them were fatal. There was one case of suicide by rifle shot in the 73rd Regiment, at Colombo, the indirect result of intemperance. The Asiatic troops in Ceylon during the year consisted of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment and eighty-seven Gun Lascars, and the average strength of the whole was 862. The admissions into hospital were 511, and the deaths nine. Both were much below the average of the past ten years.

Deputy-Inspector-General Watt, after stating that the year had, on the whole, been a healthy one, presents the following sanitary report:—Dysentery has been more intractable in its form, and double the number of admissions have taken place from it than in the year preceding. This is probably due, in some measure, to climatic influences. After a long, dry and hot period at the early part of the year, great quantities of rain fell, and the country, especially about Colombo—where the greatest amount of this disease occurred—was inundated, and remained so for a long time. But another marked cause of increase in the number of admissions from this affection was the insanitary state of the convict prison at Welikada, where dysentery, towards the latter part of the year, prevailed as an epidemic, and great mortality occurred. As many cases had been sent to the regimental hospitals, some of them very severe, I considered it necessary to recommend the removal of the military prisoners. This was done, and no cases of disease of any importance have been admitted since the prisoners have been in the Garrison Cells, where they still remain. I would strongly recommend that a military prison should be built at Colombo, for the reception of prisoners from all the stations in the island. The Garrison Cells, now in use, will soon have to be given up, and others built, and it would not add greatly to the expense if a sufficient number were built to accommodate all the military prisoners, as men are now only sent to the Garrison Cells when their sentences do not exceed forty-two days' imprisonment. Many additional buildings have been finished and occupied in the course of the year, especially two magnificent blocks of buildings at Colombo. At Galle and Trincomalee also new barracks have been built, and the means of ablution, ventilation, and drainage have been improved. Benham's ranges have also been supplied, for the use of the European troops, at nearly all the stations in the island, and the dry-earth system is extended to all stations. No alterations have taken place in the rations of the troops, which I consider are of good quality and sufficiently varied, nor has there been any change in the clothing of the troops, which appears suited to the climate. The thin flannel shirts which have been issued for the use of the sick in hospital have proved a great comfort, as the thick ones which were formerly issued were unfitted for use in tropical hospitals. I trust that very soon all the hospitals in the island will be supplied with them. The water supply throughout the island is generally good and abundant. At the new hospital on Galle Face, and the new married quarters adjacent, however, it has been found on analysis to be perfectly unfit for use, containing a large amount of animal impurities, which seem to arise from soakage from the lake, which is close by, and into which sewage of all descriptions is put. The water in the new barracks is of excellent quality, and a supply is daily sent down for the use of the quarters and hospital, for the purposes of drinking and cooking. I believe it is in contemplation to lay down pipes to convey pure water from the barracks to the whole of the quarters and hospital. The water also at some of the wells at Trincomalee has been found unfit for use, but there is an ample supply obtainable from those which contain good water. At all stations filters are used.

Of the European troops only five were sent to England invalided, against sixty-one in the previous year; but fifteen were discharged the service at Netley, the majority of whom were invalids of the previous year. Of the Asiatic troops seven only were discharged the service, against fifty-one in the previous year. Diseases of the digestive system were the chief cause of invaliding in the white troops. The proportion constantly sick was considerably lower than in 1871 among the European troops, and much lower among the Asiatic troops. The average sick time to each soldier also was reduced in both classes. The average duration of the cases was slightly increased among the European

troops, but considerably reduced among the Asiatic troops. A table given in the report shows a gradually increasing ratio of mortality among the white troops in this command up to thirty-five years, and an excessive death rate between thirty-five and forty.

THE AGGRESSIVE CHINAMAN.

The *New York Times* has the following:—

He has come to stay. There is no longer any possibility of doubt as to his intentions. Ah Sin is permanent. Those Californians who have always been opposed to him, and who have disdainfully held him up to the gaze of the citizens of the Republic as a shallow Pagan whose hold upon our consideration was only temporary, are beginning to despair. The yellow son of the Celestial Empire is getting a firm grasp on civilisation; he begins to feel the independence of his position; he no longer cringes. As the courage and independence of the Celestial increase, as he feels more and more certain that he has established himself on American soil, he discloses characteristics which indisputably prove that he is getting civilised. The Chinaman has not been content with demonstrating his capacity for adopting the noble art of self-defence as it is understood in the West, but he has still further demonstrated his desire to have an intimate practical acquaintance with all the peculiar institutions of that section. In the vicinity of Marysville, Cal., he has blossomed into the full-fledged highwayman. A band of five Chinese, armed to the teeth, and provided with the usual profane and slang vocabulary of the eccentric "road agent" of the Pacific States, recently stopped an innocent emigrant of the Caucasian race and relieved him of a large sum of money. Deeply impressed with this method of securing fortunes as speedy, and, on the whole, reasonably safe, the imitative Pagans have entered industriously upon the business, and will very likely have many successors. There is no denying that they evince quite as much aptitude for this branch of high art as has ever been demonstrated by the more pretentious Caucasian.

These small instances serve to show the Chinaman in a new light and to prove that he is not likely to be much longer content with merely dwelling on the outskirts of our civilisation, but proposes to enter fully into it. He is no more depicted as the cringing barbarian, who suffers all wrong without protest, and mutely accepts his fate, whatever it may be; but as a decided element, and one which must always be taken into account. He is bold and energetic in mining camps and in cities; he crowds the white man aside now and then. The other day the inhabitants of one of the new fashionable quarters of San Francisco discovered, much to their horror, that a Chinese colony was about to spring up in their very midst; that a village of several hundred "heathens," with the accompanying gambling dens, and Joss-houses, would arise directly opposite the mansions of aristocrats, unless the speculators who controlled the land could induce the aforesaid heathens to change their minds. The "Celestial Alderman from the Chinese ward" and the "Americo-Chinese party" in local politics will, perhaps, be among the next announcements; and, in due time, the American citizens of California towns may expect to be met with the demand from Chinaman that Confucius shall be daily read in the public schools.

PUBLIC-HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND JAPAN.—Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., while presiding at a meeting at Gosport on the 14th inst., for the purpose of establishing a working men's club in the town, said one of the Japanese Ambassadors who were sent over to enquire into the customs and habits of England, in order that they might report to their Emperor what portion of the English habits and customs might be imitated in Japan, was pleased to find that in every town and village a public-house had been provided. He thought these must be provided by the public for the benefit of the public; and he was much surprised to find that the public-house, instead of being a place necessarily for the good of the public, was much oftener for the good of the private individual who received the public into his house, and, in return, asked them to consume a certain amount of his liquor, whether they were thirsty or not, and to spend a certain sum of money, whether they liked it or not. In Japan, where there was a paternal government, it was likely they would establish houses for the public which would be for the good of the public. They could not do that in this country, but anything of that sort had to be done by private individuals; and one of the objects of the proposed club at Gosport was that it might be a sort of public-house for its members.

THE LATE MR. W. W. KER.—The will, with one codicil, dated October 25, 1861, and June 21, 1870, of William Wemyss Ker, late of Singapore, who died on October 14 at Langlands, Clapham-park, was proved on the 26th ult. by John Cook and Henry Minchin Simons, the surviving executors, the personality being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Catherine Ker, all his furniture and household effects, £1,000, and an annuity of £200, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; he also leaves her his house, called Langlands, for life. The rest of his property goes to his six children—Isabella, James, Robert, Thomas, Mary, and Henry.

THE *Java Packet*, from Holland to Java, has picked and landed at Batavia a boat's crew of the *Euclene*, which vessel had been destroyed by fire. The boat contained the second mate and eight seamen. They had been reduced to the last extremity of hunger, one of the crew, an Italian, having been killed and eaten by his companions.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Company's steamer *Somerset* left Singapore on the 15th inst. for Brisbane, with the London mail of the 13th ult.

In the Court of Queen's Bench an action has been brought by Messrs. Sassoon and Co., of Bombay and China, against a firm of underwriters, claiming a sum of £30,000 for a cargo of opium which had been lost in transit from Hong Kong to Ningpo. The claim was disputed, on the ground that the insurance only covered the voyage from Bombay to Hong Kong. The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the point should be reserved for the decision of the full Court, and directed that a nominal verdict should be entered for the plaintiffs, subject to future argument.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 3s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1874.

THE TYPHOON AT HONG KONG.

THE *Hong Kong Government Gazette* of October 17 publishes a series of reports by the Colonial officials of the damages and loss of life caused by the disastrous typhoon of Sept. 22 and 23, of which the following is a summary. From these documents we can arrive at a more correct comprehension of the nature of the disaster; and the reports reflect great credit on the local government, from Governor KENNEDY—whom, we presume, ordered their compilation—to all the officers engaged on them.

Mr. DEANE, Superintendent of Police, reports that the bodies of seventeen Europeans and 604 Chinese have been recovered by the police, that over 200 houses have been more or less destroyed, that two steamers were sunk in the harbour, and eight ships were supposed to have been lost, that the destruction of Chinese junks and small boats cannot even be estimated, and that in many cases they went down, crews and all, so that probably the number of bodies recovered does not represent more than one-third of the actual loss of life! No less than forty readings of the barometer were taken at the central station between 7.30 P.M. of the 22nd, and 4.20 A.M. of the 23rd; at the first-named time it stood at 29.50, falling gradually till it reached 28.73 at 2.3 A.M. of the 23rd, even shifting to .70; after that time it rose slowly.

Mr. CECIL SMITH, the Registrar-General, gives the following statement of the mortality among the Chinese:—Drowned: men 419, women 152, boys 93, girls 48, or 712 in all. Killed by falling houses: men 52, women 15, boys 12, girls 5, or 84 in all. Total deaths 796, which is probably not above 33 per cent. of the real loss of life. Of foreigners 14 were known to have been drowned, and 3 killed by falling houses. Thus we have a grand total of 813 deaths registered, the result of this awful calamity.

Mr. PRICE, Surveyor-General, gives an elaborate report of the damage done to the city and outlying villages, and here we find the true explanation of the vast amount of damage done. That the island, he says, was not many miles distant from the focus of the cyclone is proved not only by the intensity of the wind (of the pressure of which unfortunately we have no record, as the anemometrical register was swept away), but by a feature known to exist only within such a focus, namely, the abrupt intervals of calm during the height of the gale. These lulls were instantaneous, often lasting as long as four or five minutes, and alternating with the most violent gusts, equally sudden, the conjoint action of the two became, as it were, that of a battering ram. To these sudden shocks, continued for three hours, buildings finally succumbed that would have withstood the same pressure of the wind had the latter been constant and steady. Kowloong escaped at first, owing to the mountains at the back of it, but was afterwards taken in flank. The Surveyor-General roughly estimates that about four per cent. only of the houses in Victoria escaped injury, i.e., in other words, from 4,000 to 6,000 dwellings were more or less injured. At the height of the storm, though it should then have been low water, the sea was driven back by the wind with such force that it washed over the lower portions of the city; before three A.M. the gasworks were submerged and the city plunged in darkness during the most anxious period. The Praya

Wall for about three quarters of a mile has been so broken up that it will have to be entirely rebuilt with new material; and for another mile it has been so seriously damaged that it may also have to be rebuilt. After the sea retired, the magnificent Praya was left in places like a sloping beach, covered with the stones and concrete debris of the sea wall, together with wrecks and spars. If the gale had lasted but a few hours longer, some of the large mansions fronting the sea must inevitably have gone, for they were already being undermined by the waves. All the wharves along the Praya have been swept away or otherwise injured, except the P. and O. new jetty and the Hong Kong pier, both timber structures; all the granite piers, be it noted, succumbed long before the timber jetties, a point which should not be lost sight of when the work of reconstruction is begun. All the sewer outlets in the Praya wall were destroyed, and the sewage dammed in, and what with the stench thus caused and that from the decomposing bodies, it is a matter for wonder that the health of the colony did not suffer. The Government buildings nearly all suffered to some extent. Government House—with the Law Courts, Lock Hospital, and Public Offices—was the most fortunate. The Civil Hospital, already old and rickety, has been left in so ruined a state as to be no longer habitable. Victoria Gaol has lost part of its roof, and some of its windows, but it is still safe as a prison. Stonecutters' Island Gaol is a heap of ruins; many of its main walls are so cracked and out of the perpendicular that they must be knocked down. The Central Police Barracks, and the various Police Stations have suffered severely; a steam launch and other craft were left stranded on the basement floor of one of them. The General Post-office does not show any external signs of injury, but it has been greatly strained, owing to the weakness of the roof timbers. The six principal markets have been damaged, some in their roofs and some in their walls. The schools seem to have come off, on the whole, with trifling damage, but the police courts have not been so fortunate. The damage to the Harbour-master's office is surprisingly small, considering its position, but the meteorological station has been entirely swept away, instruments and all. The Pokfulam reservoir had the water lifted out of it in sheets; the gauge basin and outlet pipe were so choked with sand that the water had to be cut off from the city for a day to admit of their being put to rights. If we bear in mind their position, the Victoria Peak buildings have not suffered so severely as might have been expected, though, of course, they are much damaged. Of the other public buildings the Cathedral has fared best. The Presbyterian Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral were partly unroofed; St. Joseph's Church was laid in ruins, and the pediment of the City Hall was blown over, and completely crushed the front portico of the building. Well may Mr. PRICE remark that the city presents altogether a truly distressing sight; but the typhoon has not been without its lessons in showing what style of building will best withstand the fury of the wind. The amount of destruction reported in the Government Gardens and amongst the trees on the various roads is most lamentable, especially when we consider the labour and pains bestowed upon them, and the effects of this fearful typhoon will be felt there for many years to come.

Mr. THOMSETT, the Harbour-master, has a sad tale to tell. He traces the advance of the typhoon, of the approach of which sure indications had been given by the barometer some hours before it burst upon the devoted island. He is of opinion that the casualties to the British and foreign shipping would not have been so great had more of the vessels been provided with heavier anchors, and had cable been veered at an earlier stage of the storm than was apparently done; but the sudden shiftings of the wind, and the simultaneous rise of tide, were doubtless the principal causes of the losses afloat. There was literally no place of safety for junks and small craft; even Stonecutter's Island and Kowloong Bays afforded them no protection. The casualties to junks are as follows:—Twenty-eight sunk, and 612 (including boats) driven on shore, of which 455 are repairable and 157 totally lost; besides these a number of boats are supposed to have been blown out to sea from Stanley and have never been heard of since. The probable number of lives lost from junks and boats is

put at 672. Casualties of various kinds happened to thirty-three foreign vessels, with crews numbering 874 persons (including passengers in some instances), of whom 672 were saved, and the rest are missing, those lost being nearly all Chinese.

THE JAPANESE MINT.

THE report of the Director of the Japanese Imperial Mint at Osaka for the year ending 31st July has been issued, and we understand that it is the last which Mr. KINDER will issue, as his connection with the Mint is about to terminate. It is probably known to our readers that, when the Japanese Government decided on the establishment of a Mint, they made an engagement with the Oriental Bank Corporation, giving them authority to engage the principal officers and to act as bankers to the Mint in the supply of bullion and other requisites. This agreement terminates in February next, and the Japanese Government have signified their intention not to renew it. That the work has been well done appears to be satisfactorily proved by the certificates of the Assayer of the Royal Mint in London. The coinage has been perfect in weight and standard. The new silver yen of 416 grains has been received in China, the Straits, Java, Siam, &c., on a par with the dollar. Some difficulty has, however, been experienced since the coinage of the new American trade dollar, which weighs 420 grains, and it is under consideration to increase the weight of the Japanese yen. The Japanese Mint has successfully attained its object in producing a satisfactory gold and silver currency, and we must question the wisdom of the Government in severing their connection with the institution through whom this has been achieved. It seems, however, that the Japanese are incapable of appreciating our good old motto of "let well alone." We trust that the future administration of the Mint will be as successful as the past; but the credit of a mint is easily shaken, and once let a base or inferior coin be traced to it, and the whole coinage will be mistrusted. The right of the Japanese to adopt their own views on this, as well as all other similar matters we do not question; but we repeat, the wisdom of such procedure is decidedly adverse, in the long run, to their interests. The bunkum in the American papers with the big heads of the "British removed from the Mint," &c., we can, of course, afford to smile at after the great achievements of General WILLIAMS in the way of finance, on behalf of the Japanese Government. In another column we give a summary of the Director's report, to which we have alluded.

WITH reference to the paragraph which has been going the round of the press about a Chinese prince, speaking English, having arrived on an Educational Mission, it would be as well to state a few facts, which will perhaps settle the question. In the first place, no Chinese prince speaks English, and in the second place no prince could be deputed to represent an educational mission. The Chinese Educational Mission referred to can only mean the *Tung-wen-Kuan*, in Peking known as the Peking University, an institution that has had a very chequered career; or the lately established Board of Education for Chinese Youths in Foreign Languages and Sciences at Shanghai, under whose auspices several Chinese youths have been lately sent to America. The present mission is probably an off-shoot of this latter establishment, the object of which is to promote scientific education for the purpose of developing the actual resources of China without the necessity of employing foreigners. The great stumbling-block which has hitherto presented itself to those Chinese statesmen who wish to introduce foreign appliances into China is the fact that they must at first employ foreigners. This they are unwilling to do. The utter uselessness of English public schools as a means of instruction to Chinese youths needs no demonstration. Physics and the English language are totally neglected in China.

A SHORT time since we called attention to some proposed important reforms in the system of Consular Courts in Egypt, some of which would probably extend to the Consular Courts in the Far East. We learn from a correspondent of *The Times* that the consolidation of the various jurisdictions in Egypt under one judicial system is no longer delayed by the opposition of France and Greece.

Those two countries have given their consent to the reform, and the judicial appointments in the new Courts are now being filled up. We are informed that an English Judge of First Instance is required in addition to the English Judge of Appeal already named, and the recommendation to the post is intrusted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that a judge in the event of his not being reappointed at the end of five years will receive one year's salary. The French system of law, with some slight modifications, will be administered, and all proceedings will be conducted in that language.

THE plant and machinery for the proposed new paper mills at Hiogo are ordered for shipment by the Eastern Agency Company, per steamer *Pernambuco*, to leave early in January. Mr. LOCKHART, the engineer who has superintended the construction of the works, proceeds to Hiogo by the same opportunity.

THE new Japanese Minister has arrived in London and taken his temporary residence at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park. His credentials have been sent in to the Foreign-office. The newly-appointed Envoy to Berlin has been received by the Emperor.

WE are glad to notice that H.M.S. *Frolic* has been ordered from Hong Kong to the Sooloo Archipelago. The seizures by the Spanish, which we have lately reported, render it desirable that we were informed what is doing in that quarter.

THE appointment of Mr. WALTER SCOTT as a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements is gazetted. The appointment of ANDO TARO as Japanese Vice-Consul at Hong Kong has been approved by the QUEEN.

THE MINT AT OSAKA.

The report of the Director of the Imperial Japanese Mint at Osaka for the year ending 31st July, 1874, shows that the amount of gold of standard fineness imported into the Mint during the year was 456,944 ounces troy at '900 standard, while the total for the previous year was 1,310,296, showing a decrease this year of 853,351 ounces. The gold bullion of various descriptions imported was 225,583 ounces. The amount of silver of standard fineness imported during the year was 2,300,721 ounces, against 2,432,375 in the previous year, the decrease being 131,654 ounces. The silver bullion of various descriptions imported amounted to 555,096 ounces.

During the year 1,724,158 gold yen pieces have been struck of the value of \$8,620,801; 156,080 two-yen pieces, of the value of \$312,160; and 438,811 one-yen pieces, valued at \$438,811; the total being 2,319,049 coins, of the gross value of \$9,371,772. The number of silver coins struck was 24,532,529, representing a value of \$3,496,584; and the copper coins were 36,012,727, representing a value of \$285,313; the grand total being 62,864,305, of the gross value of \$13,153,669, showing an increase on the year of 36,713,099 in the number of coins.

There is a marked falling off in gold, which was to be expected, for the rate of exchange has ruled against the advantage of coining gold, and the amount in circulation is deemed sufficient.

The total number of persons employed in the executive department of the Mint was 380, including Japanese officials and operatives. No change has occurred in the Assay-office since the last report, and the business continues to be conducted with the greatest care and ability. The weighing-room now contains ten automatic balances, capable of weighing 100,000 coins per diem.

The gross receipts of the Mint from the commencement of the coinage in 1871 to July 31st, 1874, are estimated at yen 2,158,777.00.

SILVER COINAGE.

On the 17th March the Japanese Government issued the authorisation for the coinage of a new silver one-yen piece of improved design, the weight to be 416 grains troy and the fineness 900, with the value clearly indicated thereon, for the guidance of the foreigners as well as Japanese. A considerable number of these coins have gone into circulation. The Government of the Straits Settlements recognised the new coin as a legal tender, and it was also accepted at other places on the coast of China. But although the Japanese silver yen as then proposed was the precise equivalent of the Hong Kong dollar, the application to his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong for the Japanese yen to be proclaimed in the colony as a legal tender was, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, refused. Strange to say, however, the Canton Government immediately proclaimed the coins for acceptance. The new silver yen has been, so far, well received, but serious objections were raised as to the weight of 416 grains, whilst the trade dollar of America

weighed 420 grains. The Government have it under consideration how far it may be desirable to assimilate the weight of the Japanese yen with the American trade dollar.

The same difficulty presents itself as appears to have been felt in the United States. The unit of value is the gold dollar in one case and the gold yen in the other, and each country had previously a silver coin of the same nominal value. The "trade dollar" of the United States was authorised by the Coinage Act of Feb. 12th, 1873, and the addition to the designation was doubtless to distinguish it clearly from the previous silver dollar of 412½ grains in weight. "Further, it is designed expressly for export, and has no fixed value as compared with gold. It is in no proper sense a monetary standard or unit of account, and is not included or referred to when the silver coins for home use are spoken of."

From similar reasons the Japanese Government may deem it necessary to increase the weight of the silver coin intended solely for trade purposes amongst those who may find it inconvenient to adopt the gold currency of Japan. The designation, therefore, would no longer be a "yen," but as the weight and fineness in every respect equal the "trade dollar," the same term may be adopted, thereby marking distinctly the increased value over the legal deviation in weight should be one grain only in each direction, and the seignorage or minting charge will probably be reduced to ½ per cent.

The coinage of silver has been chiefly confined to the smaller denominations of subsidiary pieces, which continue to be in demand, and the silver coins already in circulation being equal only to about 41 cents per head of the population, a considerable increase may be looked for.

COPPER COINAGE.

The coinage of copper commenced in December last, and has steadily progressed. It has now reached some thirty-six million pieces; to replace, however, the present coinage of the country will require many years for the production of the required amount, and increased coining power will be necessary to meet this demand.

COST OF MINT.

From the Commissioners' account it appears that the total cost of the Mint establishment from the commencement of the works in 1868 to 31st July, 1874, amounts to \$1,960,075.00. This sum includes the original Mint buildings, the additions and enlargements for coinage of copper, the bullion offices, residences for officials, and workmens' barracks, gas works, coke ovens, store, and coal sheds—in fact, all buildings and appliances of whatever kind—machinery imported and manufactured, stores from Europe and Japan, coals, &c., as well as all salaries, wages, and every contingent expense. The appropriation of portions of this sum to capital account and current expenditure presents the usual difficulties—large additions to the machinery having been constructed on the premises, which, with endless other appliances, are, in the accounts referred to included in current expenditure.

The following division does not accord exactly with the Accountant's arrangements, but I consider it a fair approximation of the total under the two headings, viz. :—

Capital account	Yen 1,500,000
Current expenditure to July 31, 1874	460,075
	Yen 1,960,075

For this outlay of 1,500,000 the Government possess a most efficiently-appointed Mint, complete in itself, and capable of producing 300,000 to 400,000 coins of mixed denominations, or \$100,000 per diem. Some estimate may be formed of the extent and capacity of the establishment by reference to a statement in the Appendix, showing the superficial area of the principal departments. Of the imported stores included in current expenditure there may be sufficient in stock to supply the requirements of the coming year.

THE GROSS EARNINGS OR RECEIPTS OF THE MINT.

The gross receipts of the Mint from the commencement of the coinage in 1871 to July 31, 1874, are as follows :—

<i>Gold.</i>	
Seignorage premelting and assay fees	Yen 475,636
<i>Silver.</i>	
Seignorage, premelting, and assay fees, and profit on subsidiary coins	1,543,141
<i>Copper.</i>	
Estimated gross profits on copper coinage	140,000
	Yen 2,158,777

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, including salaries, wages, stores, coals, &c., may be taken as follows :—

<i>Directors' Department.</i>	
Pay of European officials, 36 Japanese sub-officials and cadets, and 331 operatives	Yen 102,540
Probable value of stores, coals, crucibles, stationery, &c.	51,000
<i>Commissioners' Department.</i>	
Pay of 16 officials and 108 sub-officials and servants	62,000
Total	Yen 215,540

The above figures are of course subject to some variation, as much will depend on the actual operations of the Mint; and as the employes become more thoroughly acquainted with the duties, superfluous and indifferent men may be dispensed with and the expenses decreased.

With reference to the expenses of the Director's Department it must be borne in mind that the great distance from supplies and the necessity for the means being at hand to replace worn-out apparatus or injured machinery render many adjuncts imperative, which would not be required elsewhere. Not only are the engineers' workshops, smithy, &c., on a large scale, but a foundry had to be erected.

Copper, which in any other Mint would be received in a state suitable for coinage, has here to be refined. The production of coke, gas, and other requirements tend to swell the number of the Mint operatives. Again, attention should be directed to the large number of coins produced, for this is the chief test to enable a fair estimate to be formed as to the capabilities of a Mint. The value of the out-turn is no indication of the labour and attendant expenditure as the trouble and cost of striking a copper rin (1,000 pieces being equal to one yen) is nearly the same as would be the case in producing a gold coin of similar dimensions. It would be found that the expenditure compares favourably with any similar establishment where a like out-turn in number of coins is produced.

THE CONSULAR REPORTS ON THE TRADE OF CHINA.

(Continued from our last.)

FOOCHOW.

Mr. Consul Sinclair reports the receipts at the Maritime Customs from foreign trade amount to Tls. 1,658,530, or £497,559 2s. 11d., as against Tls. 1,861,208, or £538,362 11s. 11d. in 1872. There is, consequently, a falling off of £60,803 9s. in the trade of the year.

With regard to the opium trade Mr. Sinclair says :—

The chief feature to remark upon is a falling-off in the consumption of Patna, a reason for which is gathered from native sources to be owing to China-grown drug having been in more general supply, roughly estimated at about 1,700 piculs, against 1,000 piculs in the year 1872, as last spring was much milder than 1872, and consequently more favourable for the cultivation of the poppy. The cost is said to be about from \$300 to \$310 per picul, but only very small quantities are taken at one time, and probably thereby a le-kin tax is saved. The quality of the drug is, however, rather too thin; it is found necessary, in order to meet the native taste, to mix fully one-half of Indian growth to furnish sufficient pungency. Persian appears to have been driven out of the field as far as this port is concerned. The following are the places where the poppy is said to be cultivated for the manufacture of opium (the two first-named places are the most important in this respect):—Suz gan Heen, in the department of Wan-chow-foo, in the adjoining province of Chekiang, on the borders of the Fokien province; Tung-nan Heen, in the department of Tai-chow-foo, in the adjoining province of Chekiang; and in Tai-ping Heen, in this province.

Of the import of cotton goods he writes :—

The trade in piece-goods remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Were it not that it occasionally answers the purpose of foreign merchants to get up shirtings from Hong Kong to lay down funds in Foo-chow, or in order to relieve an over-stocked market in the south, there is little doubt but that the business would be entirely in the hands of the native dealers. One of the chief reasons why no effort has been made to keep the trade alive, is the fact of the unsound conditions on which business is done. Buyers are allowed to take delivery of the goods with a credit of seventy days, no bargain-money being lodged, and a very doubtful pledge given that the money will ultimately be paid. The buyers are able to sell off the goods and with the proceeds to speculate in other goods which they get up from Hong Kong, out of which, when sold, the British merchant gets paid the price of his goods at the end of the seventy days. But it will sometimes happen that the native dealer has not been successful in his speculations and that he is unable to fulfil his engagements towards the foreign importer; hence a loss arises which may, in some cases, neutralise the profits on the sales for a whole year. The compradores are supposed to be responsible for bad debts, and consequently, as the trade is so risky, they are not disposed to push it. As a convenience to themselves, dealers will buy on this market, but it is doubted whether sellers get the equivalent of Hong Kong rates, the extra expense, loss in interest, and risk considered. It is generally supposed, however, that native dealers are able to buy goods where there is a larger and more varied assortment, and lay them down cheaper than the English importer is able to sell them. There is, therefore, but little encouragement to the British merchant to give his attention to the imports in cottons and woollens, it being a business that gives trouble and causes anxiety.

AMOI.

Consul Pedder reports a decline in the value of the trade for the year, which may be accounted for partly by the values in currency being converted into sterling at a lower rate of exchange, and partly by an increase in the clandestine receipts of imports landed at other places for transmission into this district, in order to evade the excessive le-kin duties. Shipping shows a decrease of thirty-nine vessels in the total number entered and cleared, but an increase of nearly 10,000 tons in the aggregate tonnage, which amounted to 505,310 tons. Imports show an increase in a few items, of which the following are most worthy of note :—

Cotton yarn was imported to an amount of about 514,000 lbs. over the weight received in the previous year. Cotton piece goods show an increase in plain cloths of about 13,000 pieces. Raw cotton from India shows an increase of more than 700,000 lbs. weight, and there was an increased importation of nearly 800,000 lbs. weight of native cotton from the north of China. Rice was imported to nearly double the quantity received in the preceding year. Japan supplied nearly 118,000,000 lbs. of the total quantity imported; and the transportation of this article from that country to this place afforded profitable employment to many of the large British steamers which trade from England to China via the Suez Canal. Bean-cake from the north of China shows an increase of nearly 12,300,000 lbs. weight above the quantity received in the previous year.

In exports the most noticeable fact is a decrease in the quantity of tea sent away, the decrease in exports and re-exports of this article amounting to about 2,000,000 lbs. as compared with the quantity shipped in the preceding season. The falling off is attributed to the low prices ruling in foreign markets checking speculation here.

SWATOW.

Mr. Acting Consul Forest reports that the entire trade of the port in foreign bottoms in 1873, when compared with that of 1872, shows a falling off to the amount of £143,740. This decrease is entirely in the import of native produce and goods, such as beancake, rice, and Chinese manufactured articles, and that, in spite of this decrease, the trade still compares very favourably with that of any of the three years previous to 1872. Imports of foreign goods show a net increase of £551,000, and exports a net increase of £397,516. The prosperity of the port is therefore still on the increase, and the falling off in native imports may be considered a fortunate omen, as indicating a return of wealth to the inhabitants, who heretofore have been compelled, by floods and droughts, to expend their means in obtaining rice from other parts of China and from foreign countries.

The gross trade in foreign ships in 1873, as taken from the Customs' Returns, amounts in value to a sum of £5,161,644; the direct trade amounting to the sum of £2,566,432, and the indirect to £2,595,212. A most satisfactory increase is to be observed in most articles of British manufactured goods. This is attributable to the good harvests of last year, the absence of floods, and the general peaceful condition of the inhabitants of this circuit, who are beginning to find out that it is far more profitable to develop the resources of their territory than to indulge in universal fighting, which, until lately was their usual method of spending their time.

The gross value of the export trade in 1873 amounted to £1,751,915, as against £1,366,421 in 1872, showing an increase of £385,494.

CANTON.

Sir Brooke Robertson reports that the value of the trade for 1873 was £7,475,839, as against £9,030,031 in 1872, showing a falling off of £1,554,191. Remarking upon this, the report says:—

It must be taken into account that never within the memory of those engaged in the China trade has so much depression existed both in China and in England as during the past twelve months; various causes have contributed to this, not the least among which has been the stagnation of the home market and the high prices paid for tea and silk in China, and the two combined have been as disastrous to foreign trade as a war would be, and probably more so. But we must look a little further than this for failure, and perhaps it will be found in the altered state of commercial relations. For the past ten years a trade which was in the hands of the few has drifted into those of the many. Formerly capital was an essential element of commerce, now it is not, for the banks replace it by advancements on shipments, the result being that trade is thrown open to all comers, competition follows, and with it high prices in China, and an over-stocked market at home; such being some of the evils attending an unsound system.

The export of tea for the year was 87,555 piculs, against 110,288 piculs in 1872, or 11,714,101 lbs., against 14,705,052 lbs., or 2,990,951 lbs. less in 1873.

Of the import of opium the report continues:—

It is difficult to say what amount of opium is taken by this province, for no article is so largely smuggled from the British colony of Hong Kong, the facilities for that purpose being great, and the Chinese such adepts at it. A coast line of its entire length, studded with creeks, bay, and rivers, towns, and villages, with a hardy maritime population, an imperfect Customs service, except at Canton, the capital, which is situated ninety miles inland, and at the port of Swatow, afford opportunities for evading the duties, which are taken advantage of to their fullest extent. Within the last few years stations have been established on the mainland, in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, and steam cruisers are employed in stopping and searching suspicious junks leaving the colony; but their seizures are insignificant, and they are too few in number to effect much in checking the contraband trade, which flourishes to an extent scarcely credible.

On piece goods:—

None are imported by foreigners; but that the trade in them is large, being brought from Hong Kong by Chinese, ample evidence is afforded by the shops in this rich and populous city, independently of the people, who are clothed to some extent in foreign manufactured cloth; but great complaints may be heard of the inferiority of these goods of late years, and there can be no question that such has seriously militated against what might have developed into an unlimited importation; and whilst the Chinese Government is denounced as being inimical to foreign trade, and throwing obstacles of all kinds in the way of this develop-

ment, we, on our part, are doing our best to ruin it, and then lay the blame upon others. The Chinese are, themselves, large manufacturers, but their cotton fabrics are heavy, uneven in thread, and wanting in finish, but durable; they cannot, therefore, compete with us in quality or price, and until the practice set in of weighing our piece goods with clays, and facing them with size to cover deficiency in material and quality, there was every prospect of our supplying a large proportion of the population of China with clothing; for, giving a sound and cheap article, no Chinaman would be moved by patriotic instincts to support home manufactures by clothing himself with home-made cotton fabrics, if he can get the foreign article cheaper; but this he will do if he finds the latter worthless—thus showing that, after all, honesty is the best policy.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

(New York Times, Dec. 4.)

The differences and bickerings which have for some time past existed among the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company culminated yesterday in the resignation by Mr. Russell Sage of his position as President and director of the company.

The following is Mr. Sage's letter of resignation:—

"To the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
New York, Dec. 3, 1874.

"Gentlemen,—My duties and engagements elsewhere are so pressing that I have not the time to devote to the labours of the office of President and director in your company. I, therefore, resign the same. The mission of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is a noble one, and if its management is a wise and economical one it should ensure success. That this may be its future history is the sincere desire of your obedient servant,
"RUSSELL SAGE."

The resignation was accepted, and Mr. William H. Guion assumed the duties of the office as President *pro tem*. The following circular was subsequently issued:—

"Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nos. 59 and 61, Wall-street, New York, Dec. 3, 1874.

"A full report of the condition of this company is being prepared, and will be ready for the stockholders within ten days from date. This report will give a list of liabilities of the company and assets, names of the steamers built and launched since the last annual statement, and amounts they cost. Also payments made on the three steamers contracted for. Meanwhile I state, with the full concurrence of the Board of Directors, that the statements which have recently appeared in the public prints as to the liabilities of the company are incorrect.
"RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

"Attest—THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAGE.

A reporter of the Times had an interview last evening with Mr. Sage in regard to his resignation. Mr. Sage said that, under the circumstances, he naturally felt some delicacy in saying much in reference to the affair. He was free to say, however, that he had for a long time been utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the company were being administered, but, notwithstanding, he felt that he was powerless to remedy the evils he witnessed. Consequently he had determined to resign. He had not fully made up his mind on the subject until Sunday last, when the managing director made a clean breast of it, and revealed to him the actual condition of the company. Until he received that communication from Mr. Hatch, it had been his belief that the statements published in the newspapers about the company's financial affairs were at least exaggerated, but he found that he was entirely mistaken, and that things were not only as bad as represented, but much worse. As an instance, he would mention the fact that the bank account at San Francisco had been overdrawn to the extent of \$176,000. That fact had been kept studiously concealed. He (Mr. Sage) also ascertained that the assets of the company had been grossly over-estimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated. Under these circumstances he deemed that the best course for him to pursue was to dissolve his connection with the company.

In reference to the sum alleged to have been expended as a corruption fund, to procure the subsidy from Congress, Mr. Sage declined to give any specific information beyond the statement that the cheques made out by Irwin covered some three-quarter million dollars.

Finally Mr. Sage said that with such a change in the affairs of the company as would ensure economy and good management, the concern ought to have a bright future. At present it was being badly managed, and was losing money. The most pressing thing at the moment was a proper arrangement with the Pacific Railroads, which would put an end to the present ruinous competition. He had done his best to bring about amicable relations between the Pacific Mail and the Pacific Roads, but all his efforts in that direction had been deliberately thwarted. The charge that he had been in the habit of "bearing" the stock Mr. Sage emphatically denied.

The allegation in a morning paper that the proceeds of the 6,000 shares sold by the company a few days since had been devoted to the discharge of the indebtedness of the corporation to him (Mr. Sage) was untrue. The Pacific Mail Company was still in his debt to the amount of \$125,000.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. H. GUION.

To a Times reporter who called upon him last evening Mr. William H. Guion stated that no president of the company has yet been elected to take the chair of Mr. Russell Sage. He (Mr. Guion) is not the President, and it is scarcely likely that he will be. When the Vice-President went to Europe last May the directors elected what he called a "President *pro tem*," who, in case of death or resignation of Mr. Sage, would act as President during the interregnum thus created, and until the election of another President. Mr. Guion was elected "President *pro tem*," in May, and he is now Acting President; but when the Board of Directors will go into the election of a regular President was more than he could or would tell. The cause of Mr. Russell Sage's resignation (Mr. Guion said) was his inability to get along harmoniously with

a majority of the other directors, with whom he had some difficulties that were constantly recurring at the meetings of the board; and it was in the hope of restoring some sort of harmony in the Company that he concluded "to step down and out." Mr. Sage's letter of resignation would not state the nature of those troubles, and Mr. Guion was decidedly averse to saying anything whatever, either on that point or on the financial or other affairs of the Company.

FORMATION OF THE OPPOSITION LINE.

Vice-President Collis P. Huntington, of the Pacific Railroad, received the following despatch from San Francisco concerning the establishment of a steamship line on the Pacific Ocean:—"The Occidental and Orient Steamship Company of San Francisco on Monday filed an act of incorporation. The directors are Leland Stauffer, Charles Crocker, David D. Colton, Lloyd Tevis, and Mark Hopkins. The capital is \$10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of \$100 each." Mr. Huntington said to some New York reporters that the new company would organise temporarily by the election of David D. Colton as president. After the details of organisation had been effected there might be a change in the presidency, but that would rest with the stockholders. The company had not yet secured the requisite steamers, but had the option of thirty vessels from various owners. They would require several at the start, and would increase them as occasion required. The vessels would ply between San Francisco, Hong Kong, and Yokohama, and would carry the bulk of the railroad freight. The Pacific Railroads had no official representation in the new company, but the several corporations would work in harmony. Being asked if the new company was an opposition to Pacific Mail, Mr. Huntington said that no such statement appeared in his despatch. The new company was not an opposition to anything, but was intended to carry freight and passengers, and would do it in a manner best adapted to promote their interests and increase their business.

THE WESTERN CHINA SURVEY.

The following circular has been issued to merchants and others at Rangoon by Colonel Duncan, on behalf of the Chief Commissioner:—

I am desired to inform you that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has resolved to send an expedition from British Burma to Yunnan to explore the trade routes between Burma and Western China, and to report generally upon the commercial prospects of those countries.

2. The expedition will be under the leadership of Colonel Horace Brown, and will consist of himself and three selected officers. They will proceed probably towards the end of December, *via* Bhamo to Talifoo and Yunnan.

3. The object of the mission is to explore trade routes, to ascertain the difficulties that exist in the way of opening up the old trade routes, and how the routes could be improved, and to report upon the best means of transport, the burdens to which trade is subject, the measures which it may be practicable to adopt for the protection of trade and the agency through which it would appear most advisable that trade should be carried on.

4. The members of the mission will also obtain as much information as possible regarding the conditions, resources, history, geography, and trade of the territories through which they may pass.

5. Should there be any special points which you are of opinion should be investigated by the mission in the interests of trade and commerce, the Chief Commissioner will be glad, if possible, to add these to the subjects which will have the attention of the expedition.

Naval and Military.

The following officers, who last served on the China station, have been appointed as under:—Lieutenant G. A. Primrose (in the *Elk* in 1872 and 1873), to the *Excellent*, gunnery-ship at Portsmouth; Lieutenant S. B. Roupell (in the *Thistle* from 1870 to 1873), to the *Excellent*; Navigating-Lieutenant G. A. Broad (in the *Juno* from 1871 to 1873), to the *Valorous* frigate, at Devonport; Gunner James Barry (in the *Ringdove* from 1868 to 1873), to the *Hydra*, turret-ship at Devonport; Gunner George Palmer (in the *Princess Charlotte* from 1870 to 1873), to the *Impregnable*, training-ship for boys at Devonport; Gunner John Richardson (in the *Leven* from 1871 to 1873), to the *Favourite*, coast-guard ship at Queensferry; Boatswain John Kent (in the *Cadmus* from 1871 to 1874), to the *Asia*, flagship of the Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth.

The vessels on the China station which will have completed three years' service during the coming year are the *Thalia*, corvette, commissioned March, 1872; and the *Mosquito*, gunboat, commissioned October, 1872. The undermentioned vessels, which have exceeded their commissions of three years, are still without orders for home:—*Avon*, gunvessel, commissioned July, 1871; *Dwarf*, gunvessel, commissioned July, 1871; and *Hornet*, gunvessel, commissioned November, 1871.

Assistant-Controller Purkis, who has been on leave since his return home from China, succeeds Assistant-Controller Nagle at Devonport Gun Wharf. Assistant Controller Gibbons has been appointed to Portsmouth Gun Wharf, on return from Nova Scotia, vice Assistant-Controller Molony, who left England recently for Hong Kong, to take up the duties of Principal Control officer in the China command.

Colonel H. A. Sarel, C.B., has been appointed assistant-adjutant-general at Dover, vice Colonel A. M. McDonald. Colonel Sarel served with the 9th Lancers during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, also throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-9, and he acted on the staff of Sir Hope Grant in China, in 1860 (brevet of lieutenant-colonel, medal with two clasps for the Taku Forts and Peking).

Staff-surgeon William J. Wilson, M.D., whose death we have already announced, entered the navy in 1846. He was advanced to staff sur-

geon on Dec. 2, 1868, and was appointed, Sept. 28, 1870, to the *Iron Duke*, 14, Capt. E. H. G. Lambert, on particular service, and subsequently commanded by Captain William Arthur, and flagship at China of Vice-Admiral C. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.

Brevet-major O'Shaughnessy, of the first battalion of the 12th Regiment, is to serve for a short extra period on the staff in China, and is expected to return to England about the end of 1875. He left Aldershot for Hong Kong in 1869, and has been employed on the staff ever since.

Lieut. Stewart Polkinghorne, of the Royal Marines, has been invalided from Japan, and, having disembarked at Gosport, has been granted four months' leave of absence for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Warton, of the 10th Foot, is under orders to return home from Singapore to relieve Lieutenant Holme at the depot at Colchester.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 16.

The Parliamentary campaign is approaching its end. It is probable that the Budget debate will be concluded this week. The Budgets of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Home Affairs have been carried, and also that of the Financial Department. The Minister de Willebois had some hard nuts to crack with reference to the Naval Budget. But all's well that ends well. The Budget of this Minister was carried by a large majority. The main question was the salaries of naval officers, and the theme of the Liberals was that the Minister intended to give in some cases too much, in others too little. The opposition against the Minister was, however, futile. The debate opened with a most curious attack of Mr. Fabius against the liberality in our system of punishment, and he urged that corporal punishments should be re-introduced. This was, according to his opinion, much to be preferred to our present system of punishments. Mr. Nierstrasz supported this idea, but the Minister was wise enough to refuse to grant the request. He also declined to agree with the complaint that our blockade squadron in Java was insufficient. The defence of the Minister was, on the whole, very poor, and I must indeed regret that our eloquent members of the Second Chamber chose him as their victim. The struggle against the Minister of the Financial Department had an exceptional character. This was a question of principles. Till now it has been usual that those who keep the key of our Treasury should so value the national income that there should always be a favourable balance. Mr. Van der Heim is of opinion that this is unnecessary, and he has changed the system. Some members were afraid that this was not quite secure; it was, they demonstrated, better to have a more or less considerable surplus than that revenue and expenses should balance. The state of our finances, it was asserted, was so favourable because we had always applied that rule prescribed by prudence. And there was even such an enormous opposition against the project to throw this custom overboard, that the Minister will perhaps have to choose between his plan and his portfolio. Of more importance still was the debate about our Education law. It was laid before the members of Parliament by Mr. Thorbecke in 1857, and carried after a very sharp debate. In that year it was a gigantic step forward in the Liberal path, but since that year scarcely anything has been done to introduce improvements. Instead of going gradually forward we took the way of the lobster, and the consequence, of course, is that our instruction system requires much improvement. Our Liberals, however, are afraid to touch that law, because they are quite convinced that they would lose ground if they even dared to try to alter it. The opinion that our Minister of the War Department would fail to carry his budget is now changed. He will, it is believed, obtain a small majority.

A rumour is circulating here that a Dutch-American Bank will be established in this town. This is the only thing which was wanted. Our capitalists, both large and small, have made such a profitable business with shares of American railways that they will be quite ready to subscribe the necessary capital for this Bank. The lull at the Bourse still prevails; transactions are of no importance. Money is rather abundant, but some failures—amongst others, that of Schaaf and Suur with liabilities of fcs. 700,000—made a miserable impression. A good demand has prevailed on the Exchange for shares of the East India Trading Bank. The price went up from 98 to 108 per cent. in consequence of the rumour that this year had been very profitable, so that a good dividend will be paid.

A letter has been sent anonymously to the address of General Knoop. It is an *acte d'accusation* against General Van Swieten, who is said to be destitute of energy and tact. The author (who signs himself "Brutus") says that there is no other plausible reason why the Commander-in-Chief repeatedly stopped the military operations than that he was an optimist *pur sang*, and thought that the foe would quietly submit. In this expectation most valuable time was sacrificed, and when the belief was not realised, it was too late, as the Atchinese had taken positions around the Kraton. If General Van Swieten had acted more energetically, then, most certainly, the second expedition would not have been only a half success.

The members of the First Chamber will meet on the 17th inst., for the despatch of business. It is, however, very doubtful whether we shall be ready with the several Budgets before the 1st of January, as it is prescribed by the Constitution.

As a curiosity, I may mention that the daughter of Professor Opzoomer, only sixteen years old, has written a tragedy in the German language which is generally highly spoken of.

I regret to record the death of Mr. J. W. Smislaert, a gentleman well known in East India circles. He died at the Hague.

COMMERCIAL.

Our market for Colonial Produce is of course badly influenced by the very advanced season. There is only some demand for direct consumption, and prices are with difficulty maintained. Even the public auctions have not given a satisfactory result. The only article which has met with any demand has been Arrack, of which about 250 casks

ex Voorlichter and Grondwet changed hands at fcs. 244 to fcs. 246. The imports have been of no importance. The only vessel which has arrived has been the steamer Koning der Nederlanden. The Prins Hendrik has started for Java.

The weather is horrible; rainy and stormy, but, perhaps, this is the precursor of a welcome frost.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—For Java, per steamer Holland: Mrs. Dil and family, Mr. J. H. Stolte, Miss C. Tjebbes, Mrs. B. S. J. de Heus, Messrs. M. T. Hagerman, T. C. H. Cramer, J. J. Cuijlen, Mrs. C. van der Weijde, Miss H. Sas-sen, Messrs. C. Lok, W. C. Veenstra, H. E. C. van Krieken, Mrs. C. S. W. Sterk, Mrs. T. S. van Erp Taalman Kip, geb. Groesbeek, Messrs. W. Buurman, A. M. Overeijnder, R. J. A. Bouricius, P. Veen, G. Plantema, J. A. W. van Ophuizen, N. Veldhuijs, Miss Meijer Cluwen, Messrs. Rompees, Brondees, J. Muller, P. Evans, Miss Huguenin.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—Per Nederland Company's steamer Koning der Nederlanden: From Batavia to Nieuw Diep, Mr. C. Hoffmann, Mr. T. Harenaker, Mr. T. A. Sonnenberg, Mr. T. Pichet, Mr. A. A. Grondhout, Mr. F. Rigail Certon, Mrs. de Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Caners, Mr. and Mrs. Willink, Mr. and Mrs. Bruyns, Mr. and Mrs. A. van Aardenne, Mrs. Rinchon, Mr. and Mrs. van der Linde, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. van Bloemen Waarders, Mrs. Lammers van Poorenburg, Mr. A. Klaarenbeek, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Reuter, Mr. W. A. Engelbrecht, Mr. F. de Lanoy, Mr. H. J. Coster, Mr. T. W. Kayser, Mr. M. Wessels, Mr. P. W. Timmermans, Mr. C. Loonen, Mr. C. P. T. W. Osterloh, Mr. H. H. Hora Sicama, Mr. L. T. A. Deyll, Mr. A. van Hengel, Mr. T. G. Suetlage, Mr. T. H. L. J. Sweets de Landas Wyborgh, Mr. L. Ebeling, Messrs. T. and A. Odenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Verdoes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sap and child, and Mr. de Ridder.

Monetary and Commercial.

Tenders for £550,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on the 16th inst. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £276,000; to Bombay, £220,000; and to Madras, £54,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10d. will receive about 52 per cent., above in full; and on Bombay at that price about 46 per cent., above in full. There is a further reduction in the demand for remittances apparent in these figures.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company have resolved to pay the usual interim dividend of 1½ per cent., free of income tax, for the quarter ending the 31st inst.

The meeting of the Ceylon Company (Limited) was held on the 15th inst., when the report, which recommended the payment of an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, was adopted.

The directors of the National Bank of New Zealand have resolved to pay on the 4th of January an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 30th September last.

The Bank of Constantinople announce that the *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the year ending December 31 next will be payable on and after the 1st prox.

The half-yearly dividend on the Japan Seven per Cent. Loan (1873), due on the 1st of January, is announced for payment by the Oriental Bank.

Mr. James Findlay, of Greenock, has issued a circular stating that, in consequence of the embarrassments of the firm of Findlay, Wade, and Co., of Shanghai, of which he is a partner, he is under the necessity of calling a meeting of his creditors.

In the Court of Chancery Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins has given his sanction to a triple currency funding scheme of arrangement entered into by the firm of Bowles, Brothers, and Co., now in course of reconstruction, with the creditors of the Joint National Agency (Limited).

The demand for Bar Silver for India has declined, in consequence of large shipments forwarded on German account. Orders for Spain and elsewhere are also very limited, and the price has therefore declined, transactions having taken place at 57½d. per oz., the lowest price on record. There is less demand for Mexican Dollars. A few sales have taken place at 56½d. per oz., but this price will not be maintained for the large amounts now on the market by the French and West India steamers, which have brought about £180,000.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Dec. 10	Mandalay (s.)	—	Rangoon	Liverpool
11	Burmese (s.)	Lark	Colombo, &c.	London
13	Rotterdam	Dik	Java	Brouwershaven
11	Hannibal	Brown	Basscin	Falmouth
	Helena	Snow	Ilo Ilo	New York
13	Forward Ho	Wade	Poochow	London
12	Kg. der Nederlnd. (s.)	—	Java	Texel
12	Clara	Middleton	Colombo, &c.	London
12	Orchis (s.)	Lucas	Do.	Do.
Nov 29	Queen of the Seas	Haverson	Cheribon	Boston
Dec. 16	Ionis (s.)	Jeffrey	Java, via Marseilles	Off the Mother
16	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	London Bank

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Dec. —	Nicoline	—	River Amoor	Cronstadt
10	Glencora	Mitchell	Singapore	Cardiff
10	Sapphire	Berry	Batavia	Do.
10	Thornaby (s.)	Blakie	Yokohama	Do.
10	Victoria	Briscoe	Do.	Do.
13	Harrington (s.)	McOutrey	Java	Southampton
Nov. 9	Eliz. Dougall	White	Hong Kong	Portland, O.
26	Jas. Condie	Alexander	Yokohama	New York
Dec. 11	Ben Ledi (s.)	Buchanan	Penang, Sing., & China	London
11	Ousuri	Oshorn	Tientsin, &c.	Do.
Nov. 27	W. Pendleton	Pendleton	Batavia	Roston
Dec. 13	Robert Hendrikus	Flageraats	Do.	Falmouth*
12	Colombo (s.)	Burkett	Colombo, &c.	London
11	Staudrad v. Ewyck	Backer	Java	Glasgow
	Walter Siegfried	—	River Amoor	Cronstadt
12	Lady Lisgar	Hughes	Singapore	Cardiff
12	Livingstone	Popp	Hong Kong	Do.
12	Florentine	Jones	Yokohama	Do.
11	Catharina	Clausen	Hioho	Cuxhaven
11	Feiga	Christiansen	Nicolajefsk	Do.
11	George	Segelken	Hong Kong	Bremerhaven
16	Prins Hendrick (s.)	Braat	Java	Southampton
13	Aurorita	Dizce	Galle	Swansea
13	M. D. Rucker	Ahrens	Do.	Do.
14	Caphorn	Green	Hong Kong	Do.
12	Wm. McKinnon (s.)	—	Java	Glasgow
15	Helena	Insker	Anjer Point	Newport
15	Laura C.	Laviso	Singapore	Cardiff
15	Villa Franca	—	Manila	Penarth
14	Sophie	Jones	Hong Kong	Antwerp
14	Saturnus	Wulff	Shanghai	Cuxhaven
	Adelina & Marianne	Dahl	Batavia	Buenos Ayres

* After repairing.

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hioho: Swatow. For Yokohama, Hioho, and Nagasaki: Pernambuco. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Bengal, Lotus. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glamis Castle, Glenartney. For Colombo, &c.: St. Lawrence, Duke of Devonshire.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama: Oleander. For Yokohama and Hioho: Satauma. For Vladewostock and Nicolajefsk: Rowena. For Nicolajefsk: Genetiv. For Hong Kong: Balgownie, Min. For Shanghai: Scindia, Forward Ho. For Penang: Zehlina. For Singapore: Edeline. For Colombo: Lucknow, Queensbury.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Patroclus (str.), Diomed (str.). For Singapore and Manila: Buena Ventura (str.). For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wein Holenfelde. For Batavia: Sophia R. Luhrs. For Anjer: Truth.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore (via Port Glasgow): Rosa (str.). At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Comete.

SPOKEN.

STRANGER, for Batavia, Oct. 14, 40 N., 13 W.
FERMEZA, from Singapore, Sept. 11, 29 S., 4 E.
SOPHIA, Cardiff to Galle, Oct. 27.
TENNESSEE, Java to Rotterdam, Sept. 21, off the Cape.
WATERLOO, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 31, 25 S., 59 E.
CALIFORNIA, Cardiff to Galle, Oct. 19, 39 S., 27 E.
MYSTIC BELLE, New York to Java, Oct. 23, 40 S., 31 E.
ALHAMBRA, Manila to New York, Oct. 11, 28 S., 58 E.
MONARCH, Cardiff to Galle, Sept. 10, 24 S., 35 W. [5 N., 24 W.
7,408 (Marryat's code), showing No. 3 under P. Ama. to Bat., Nov. 2,
ANTIPODES, Ilo Ilo to Falmouth, Sept. 8, in Gilolo Straits.
KAISOW, Shanghai to London, Nov. 17, 21 S., 2 W.
COPERNICUS, Samarang to Middleburg, Nov. 20, 23 S., 3 W.
KENDRICK FISH, Liverpool to Singapore, Oct. 26, 7 N., 25 W.
Q.C.P.H. (Dut. ship), Samarang to Rotterdam, Dec. 3, 13 S., 27 W.
EASTERN PROVINCE, for Anjer, Nov. 29, 6 N., 26 W.
LANDSEER, Glasgow to Sourabaya, Dec. 1, 13 N., 27 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth rates of freight to the Eastern ports are firm for sailing vessels, but for steamers there is little or no enquiry. Homewards there is not much business doing.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 55s. weight or meat. To Hioho: 60s. weight or meat. To Nagasaki: 65s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hong Kong: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Singapore: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Penang: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Colombo: 40s. weight or meat.
Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hioho: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 25s. meat. To Chefoo, Tientsin, or Newchwang: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 25s. meat. To Singapore: 27s. 6d. weight, 25s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight or meat. To Penang: 30s. weight or meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel—To Singapore: £25. To Penang: £25, f.c. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £28. To Galle: £23.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 37s. to 38s. To Hong Kong: 31s. To Shanghai: 35s. To Singapore: 25s. To Colombo: 23s. to 24s. To Galle: 22s. to 23s. To Manila: 22s. to 26s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. To Shanghai: 27s. 6d. To Singapore: 19s.

CASUALTIES.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 10.—The State of Virginia (str.), Moodie, from London, to Singapore and China, has put into Spithead, with condensing pipes out of order, and left again on the 18th.

We learn by telegram from Hong Kong that the steamer Mongol, belonging to the London, China, and New York Steamship Company, went down off the Nine Pin, master and fifteen hands lost; she left Hong Kong on the 11th inst., with a general cargo, for Yokohama.

The Burmese (str.), jettisoned 287 casks and barrels coffee and ten or twelve tons coir.

The Gleniala, Watts, London to Penang, lost an anchor and sixty fathoms chain in the Downs during the gale Dec. 10; they have been replaced.

Advices from Mauritius, Nov. 13, report that the Prinses Amalie, Timmermann, from Amsterdam to Batavia, put in there Oct. 7, with damage, has been trimmed by the stern to repair the leak in her bow—cargo uninjured.

ST. HELENA, NOV. 21.—The Chacma, Gallichan, arrived here from Colombo, encountered a hurricane, Sept. 9, in lat. 4 S., lon. 82 E., throwing the vessel on her beam ends, and causing the cargo to shift; a heavy sea also broke over her, gutting the cabin, smashing the skylights, and washing away several movable articles from decks.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 13.—The Min (str.), Morgan, from London to Yokohama, &c., arrived here, had cabin flooded, and received other damage. A later telegram states:—Min, cargo all right, hatches perfect order, repairs expected to be finished on 17th, two lifeboats slightly damaged, movable articles washed from deck.

The outward P. and O. steamer Lombardy, from Southampton, with the heavy Bombay mails, had to put into Plymouth on 10th, through stress of weather, and has returned to Southampton to repair damages.

Advices from Malta, Dec. 8, state that the United Service (str.) had been surveyed; four holes found in her bottom, and several plates to be badly corroded, the cement gone, and many rivet heads eaten away. The steamer will therefore be placed on the hydraulic lift, which will be ready for her by the time she is sufficiently lightened to be lifted

without risk. The vessel was on her way home, for the purpose of undergoing thorough repair, both to hull and machinery.

The Ionia (str.), Jeffreys, from Java, &c., to Rotterdam, has put into the Motherbank short of coal, and with four of her crew disabled.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 11.—A telegram from the master of the Maasiluis, arrived at Atchin from Newcastle, states that the coals heated very much on the voyage; and that a portion of them had to be thrown overboard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At CADIZ.—Emiliano (str.), from Manila, and sailed Dec. 14 for Liverpool.

At ST. HELENA.—Nov. 13, Jas. Sheppherd, Madden, from Shanghai and sailed for London; Odin, Nilsson, from Cheribon, and sailed for Falmouth; 15, Hugh Bourne, Davison, from Ilo Ilo, and sailed for Falmouth; 19, Chacma, Gallichan, from Ceylon, and sailed 21 for London; 20, Amandine, Farrow, from Cheribon, and sailed 21 for Falmouth; 21, Noach II., V. Swieten, from Java, and sailed for Rotterdam.

The Rapide (Russ. barg.), from Padang to New York, which vessel encountered a hurricane Sept. 27, was spoken in lat. 12 S., lon. 87 E., with loss of sails, boats, and foretopgallantyard.

Sing Tai passed Cape, Nov. 13, seventy-eight days from Hong Kong to London. Tea cargo.

SUNDRIES PER "JAMES CONDIE," FROM NEW YORK TO YOKOHAMA, Nov. 27.

24099 cs. refined petroleum	4 bxs. medicines	61 doz.
240,990 gals.	100 ca. chalk	
145 do. slates	1 do. carriage and fixtures	
51 do. pencils and crayons	50 brls plaster paris	
8 refrigerators	2 bxs. books	

THERE has been launched by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Glasgow, a three-decked screw-steamer, built to the highest class at Lloyd's and Veritas. Dimensions:—358 by 38 by 29; gross tonnage, 3,000 tons. The vessel is named the Stad Amsterdam, and will be employed in the service between Amsterdam and New York. Her machinery consists of a pair of compound engines of 450-horse power nominal, applied by the builder s.

ENGLISH GOODS, PER STEAMERS, AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

Supply English Manufacturers at strictly wholesale prices. They invite the attention of Families residing abroad to their illustrated 120 page Catalogue, gratis, post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description. Patterns Post Free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages and Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Beers and Ales, Preserved Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., shipped at lowest export prices.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "WANZER" AND THE "GRESHAM" SEWING MACHINES, FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Foreign produce disposed of for a Commission of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Price Lists post free.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON AND CO.,

50, 51, AND 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON.

TERMS—NOT LESS THAN 25 PER CENT. TO ACCOMPANY INDENTS, AND BALANCE DRAWN FOR AT THIRTY OR SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.

Price Lists may be had of WHEATLEY and Co., Bombay, or Office of Calcutta Englishman, Calcutta.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

DRUGS, &c., guaranteed genuine as imported, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia.

All Orders accompanied by Drafts, or sent through Merchants, attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

BAISS BROTHERS & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS, &c., GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS FOR CHEMICALS, &c.,

102 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

THE MANAGER,
CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY,

Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL, & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Special Agents for the

LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS

T. W. JACKSON,

COMMISSION AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Sir SAMUEL BAKER,

In his work on the Sources of the Nile, says:—

"I ordered my dragoman Mahomet to inform the Faky that I was a doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

This fine Medicine cures all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, is a Great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females—young or aged.

DEUTSCHE BANK.

(Registered in Berlin as a Limited Company,
under Prussian Law.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP,
15,000,000 Thalers (£2,250,000).

RESERVE FUND—334,537 Thalers.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN—29, BURG STRASSE

LONDON BANKERS.
National Provincial Bank of England
German Bank of London (Limited).

LONDON SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Freshfields.

AGENTS.
Hamburg, Bremen, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.
Messrs. Knoblauch and Lichtenstein.

LONDON AGENCY.
50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MANAGER.
G. Pietsch, Esq.

The London Agency is prepared to transact Foreign
Banking business of every description, on terms to be
ascertained at its office.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE.

REDUCED PREMIUMS.

CHINA and JAPAN.—The Directors
of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY have reduced the rates of premium to be hereafter
charged for residence in certain parts of China and
Japan, and full particulars as to terms, regulations, and
conditions may be had at the offices of the Company.

Local Boards and Agencies in India, China, and all the
colonies.
Moderate premiums, at rates suited to each climate.
Immediate reduction to home rates on return to Europe
or other temperate climate.
Loans advanced to civilians and military officers.
Profits divided every five years.
Annual income of the Company upwards of £700,000
sterling. Invested capital and accumulations upwards
of £4,500,000.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England
82, King William-street, E.C.

JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., West-end Office
3, Pall-mall East.

Edinburgh ... 3 and 5, George-street.
Dublin ... 66, Upper Sackville-street.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET,
LONDON.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the
terms customary with London Bankers, and interest
allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following
terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve
months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods de-
posits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills
issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the
Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and ap-
proved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and
purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in
East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the
same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and
Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other descrip-
tion of Bankin: Business and Money Agency, British
and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect
Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow,
Hio, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Mel-
bourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth,
Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yoko-
hama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office.
They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with
India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British
and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the
receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and
the effecting of remittances between the above-named
Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for
fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on
application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1874.

EDUCATION.

A HOME is offered to two or three
LITTLE GIRLS, with high educational advan-
tages, by a LADY who has lately parted with the children
of an Indian officer. French resident Governess; fine
locality, ten miles from London; detached house; good
garden, &c. Terms, 60 Guineas.

A. B., Office of the *London and China Telegraph*, 2,
Cowper's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of
March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 30th July, 1864,
and 31st December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th
April, 1863.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse,
Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria
(Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai,
Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yoko-
hama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—141, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of
Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the
above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every
description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon
terms to be ascertained at the Office.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, £5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$775,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG
KONG.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 32, Lombard-street
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong ... Shanghai ... Singapore
Shanghai ... Yokohama ... Bombay
Foochow ... Hio ... Calcutta
Ningpo ... Manila

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or
collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also
receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with
the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular
Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia,
and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of
constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents con-
nected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian
and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and
Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London
register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d.
per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April
and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong
Kong, held in February and August.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**EPPE'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which
govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a
careful application of the fine properties of well-
selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage which may
save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to resist every
tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are
floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a
weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by
keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a
properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Chief
Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in packets (in tins for abroad) labelled:—

JAMES EPPE & CO.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works:—
Euston-road and Camden Town, London.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

YORKSHIRE RELISH

THE most delicious SAUCE
in the world to CHOPS, STEAKS,
FISH, &c. Sold by all Grocers and
Oilmen in bottles 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.
Trade mark—Willow-pattern plate.

PROPRIETORS:—

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE
WORLD.—Makes delicious Bread
without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c.,
without Eggs, Butter or Lard. Bread
made with this Powder is much easier to
digest, and much more wholesome than
that raised with yeast, and a larger quan-
tity is obtained from the same weight of
flour. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its
superiority over others. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, and
Oilmen in 1d packets; 6d., 1s., and 2s. Tins.
Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, & CO., LEEDS.

Diploma of Merit, Vienna Exhibition, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST
AGREEABLE TONIC yet intro-
duced. For the relief of Indigestion,
General Debility, and Loss of Appetite
it is **INVALUABLE**. Recommended for its
purity by the *Food Journal*, Arthur Hill
Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq.,
F.C.S., F.A.S.I., F.R.S.A., &c. Sold by
Grocers, Oilmen, and Chemists, in large bottles at 1s.,
1s. 1d., 2s., and 3s. 3d. each. Prepared by GOODALL,
BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU
KEROSENE, MODERATOR AND OTHER LAMPS
FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.
ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms
Broad-street. Established 1807.

GRAND HOTEL COMPANY. YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Espla-
nade, offers to visitors all the advantages and com-
forts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and
guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct
information given regarding the movements of the steam-
ship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.
W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house,
with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and
most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apart-
ments for large and small families, replete with every
comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent
cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and
other languages spoken.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN.

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the
City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens.
The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the
Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.
Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Baths and all other
conveniences.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES, PARIS, 8, RUE D'ANTIN.

FIRST-CLASS English Family Hotel
Highly recommended.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL. NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York
Sited in the best part of the city, and suitable
for families or business travellers.

HOTEL ANGLETERRE, NAPLES.

THIS Hotel is most pleasantly situated
in front of the Royal Gardens, and can be highly
recommended to passengers per Messageries steamers to
and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL KRON PRINSEN HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-
class House, at moderate prices.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA,
CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel
well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt
water Baths.
Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room with English
French and German papers, and the *London and China
Express*. Omnibus attends the trains.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIG-
LIONE, near the Place Vendôme and Rue Rivoli,
the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains
Apartments of every description, from £50 to £4 per day.
Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, and every convenience. It
is well suited for Families, being quiet and well con-
ducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MESSIER, su-
perintend the establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

LICK HOUSE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

A n old-established and thoroughly com-
fortable Hotel, in a central position. Large Dining
aloon, Restaurant, Reading Rooms, &c.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of
EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and
SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made
Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery
Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description
Sole Topes and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c. &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

The *London and China Express* on Sale

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—Under contract for conveyance of H.M.'s Mails.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY despatch their steamers from Southampton, via the SUEZ CANAL, every Thursday, for Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Bombay. Every second Thursday for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.

Corresponding steamers are despatched from Venice every Friday, and from Brindisi every Monday, to Alexandria, with the Overland portion of the mails and passengers.

For full particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

OVERLAND ROUTE
and SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.p.	...	...
Avoca ...	1,481	250	Dec. 24	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Bokhara ...	2,932	450	Dec. 31	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.
Khiva ...	2,609	450	Jan. 7	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay ...	2,982	450	Jan. 14	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Australia ...	3,648	600	Jan. 21	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Malwa ...	2,933	450	Jan. 28	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, and Japan.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES and SUEZ CANAL.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE MARSEILLES (via S.C.), ON THE FOLLOWING SUNDAYS, at 10 A.M.:—

The Steamers of the 17th Jan. and 14th Feb. connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius. The Steamers of the 3rd and 31st Jan., and 28th Feb. connect at Galle with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon)
Constantinople ... " " Saturday, 5 P.M.
Algiers ... " " " "

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

For Passage Rates or information, apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or to the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; also to G. and H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam; also at the Offices of the Messageries Maritimes in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their Berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

GLEN LINE OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN STEAM-SHIPS.—The underrated powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on their advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,016	330	Jan. 2, '75
Glenlyle ...	100 A1	1,676	200	To sail
Glenhinas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow
Glenegies ...	100 A1	2,120	330	New boat

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

SHAW, MAXTON, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Sailing.
Shanghai ...	Scindia ...	*AA1	894	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong ...	Goldspur ...	A1 14 yr.	657	S.W.I.	With des
Hong Kong ...	Melborek ...	A1 15 yr.	870	S.W.I.	To follow

For Freight apply to SHAW, MAXTON, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

SHORT SEA ROUTE to AUSTRALIA, via Marseilles and Singapore, by STEAMERS of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with the Queensland Government, leaving every four weeks.

Offices, No. 34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
—The following splendid first class STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS will be despatched as under for:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hg. K., & Shanghai...	Lotus, s.s.	29 years Red Lpl Book	S.W.I.D.	Dec. 28
Pen., Sing., H.K. Yoko, & Hioho ...	Hong Kong ...	100 A1 s.s.	S.W.I.D.	Jan. 4
Sing., Yoko, & Hioho ...	Riga, s.s.	170 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Hong Kong Balgownie ...	...	119 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama ...	Oleander ...	110 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

The "China" line of steamers via Suez Canal.

TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking cargo for transshipment to Java, Japan, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk, last shipping day, 28th Dec., the favourite full-powered screw steamer **LOTUS**, 29 years old in Liverpool book; 1,477 tons register, 200-horse power nominal; G. L. CASTLE, Commander; South West India Docks. This magnificent steamer built by Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Walker-on-Tyne, in 1873, has proved herself well adapted for the China trade. She has elegant and spacious accommodation for saloon passengers replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

The "China" line of Steamers via Suez Canal.

TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO (will call at Nagasaki if sufficient inducement offers), taking cargo for transshipment to Java, Australia, &c., at through rates at shippers' risk, last shipping day, 4th January, the favourite full-powered screw steamer **HONG KONG**, 100 A1, 1,221 tons register, 200-horse power nominal; W. G. COMLEY, Commander; South West India Docks. This favourite steamer, one of the fastest in the trade, has elegant accommodation for first-class passengers, replete with every comfort.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Owners, WATTS MILBURN, and Co., 85, Gracechurch-street; or to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

Steam via the Suez Canal. Last shipping day, 30th December.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, the well-known Clyde-built screw steam ship **BENGAL**, 2,036 tons gross register, 1,303 tons register, 275-h.p. nominal, 13.75-h.p. effective; Victoria Docks. This fine steamer, built by Messrs. Toland & McGregor, of Glasgow, and owned by the London, China, and New York Steamship Company (Limited), is noted for her great speed. Last outward passage, Gravesend to Penang, thirty-three days, including all stoppages.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Min ...	A1 13 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Kaisow ...	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Elmstone ...	A1 15 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SHANGHAI DIRECT.—The favourite China clipper **FORWARD HO** A1, 17 years.

Apply to ROBERTSON and Co., No. 5, Newmans court, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Edeline ...	499 Wright Bros. & Co.	Dec. 20
Lotus, s.s. ...	1,407 Norris & Joyner	Dec. 23
Glenartney, s.s. ...	2,115 McGregor, Gow, & Co.	Jan. 2
Hong Kong, s.s. ...	1,221 Norris & Joyner	Jan. 4

LIVERPOOL.
Diomed, s.s. ... 1,201 Alfred Holt ... Dec. 23
Patroclus, s.s. ... 1,607 ... Jan. 12
Antenor, s.s. ... 1,601 ... Jan. —

GLASGOW.
Bowen, s.s. ... 1,700 T. Skinner & Co. [Jan. —

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MAC-TAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

A MANCHESTER HOUSE wants to engage a GENTLEMAN who has been in INDIA or CHINA, or one well acquainted with Eastern Merchants, to work for them in London.

Address, Box 74, P.O., Manchester.

NERVA, MARCHAND, & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, &c.
14, RUE DE LA GRANGE BATELIERE,
PARIS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, in her eighteenth year, is desirous of going to China or Calcutta. In return for her passage money, she is willing to devote her services to a Lady or Children.

Address, H. E., London and China Telegraph, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

GUERLAIN, 15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Veritable Ambrosia! Cream for shaving, fashionable Perfumes for the hair, chief, Eau de Cologne for the hair, Eau de Cologne (parfumerie spéciale), Poudre de Cypres for the complexion, ni fard, ni maquillage ni produit chimique.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 29, Cheapside, City, REPORTER ON TRADE PRODUCTS, LEADERS ON COMMERCE at the SOCIETY of ARTS, London Institution, &c., and Editor of the "Journal of Applied Science," may be consulted on the sources of supply, value and economic applications of all articles of commerce. Analyses furnished, and statistics of various imports and range of prices supplied.

CEYLON COFFEE ESTATES.

THE safest, surest and quickest mode of realising Coffee Estates is by registering them with the undersigned, who is always prepared to buy of to sell.

Seventy already sold—fifty now on the register.

ALEX. BROWN Kandy.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,
KANDY, CEYLON.

VISITS and reports on Coffee Plantations, estimates Crops, values Properties, buys and sells Lands, Goods, and Produce on Commission and transacts all kinds of Estate and Agency Business.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE SIXTEENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced on the 5th of January, 1874. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris ...	M. FAUQUE.
Berlin ...	R. CARL.
Brussels ...	G. STEINMEYER.
Holland—Rotterdam ...	H. A. KRAMERS.
Amsterdam ...	MACKAY, BOOKKAMP, and Co.
Berlin ...	ASHER and Co.
Vienna ...	G. SCHONBERGER.
Trieste ...	PERCO and Co., Corso.
Venice ...	GAETANO FERRI, Piazza de Leoni, 316.
Rome ...	PIALE, Piazza di Spagna.
Brindisi ...	G. RIVELLI.
Lisbon ...	AGUSTE PEDRO CAELHO, Rua dos Povos d'S. Beato 20.
New York ...	WM. H. FOGG and Co., 33, Burling Slip.
San Francisco ...	WM. E. LOOMIS, Washington-street.
Port Said ...	ZANNOS and BROADBENT.
Aden ...	COWASKE DINSHAW.
Point de Galle ...	T. M. BARKER, Oriental Hotel.
Colombo ...	J. MATTLAND and Co.
Singapore, Labuan, & Sarawak ...	JOHN LITTLE and Co., Singapore.
Saigon ...	S. J. SMITH.
Bangkok ...	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.
Penang ...	HOUGHTON and Co.
Batavia ...	JACOBSON, VAN DEN BERG & Co.
Sourabaya ...	HOUGHTON and Co.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda ...	G. SCHUET, Anjer Hotel.
Manila ...	LOYZAGA and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, and Swatow ...	MACFARLANE, FRICKEL, and Co.
Yokohama ...	BROWN and Co.
Shanghai ...	REDGE and Co.
Hankow ...	H. FOGG and Co.
Tientsin ...	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan ...	PIGNATEL and Co.
Osaka and Hioho ...	K. DE PIOTROWSKI.
Yokohama ...	E. L. B. McMAHON.

OFFICE, 2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL (Over the Jerusalem).

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, in the parish of St. Michael's, in the City of London.—Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.